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ALLIES DEMAND GERMAN DISARMAMENT BY JULY 1 AND PAYMENT OF LARGE INDEMNITY

DEBS' PARDON TURNED DOWN BY PRESIDENT

Wilson Declines Department of Justice Recommendations—Supreme Court Gives Victor Berger New Trial.

RECOMMENDATION by the department of justice that the 10-year sentence of Eugene V. Debs, long a prominent Socialist leader, and now serving a 10-year sentence at Atlanta, Ga., for violation of the war time espionage laws, be commuted, effective Feb. 12 next, Lincoln's birthday, was rejected Monday by President Wilson and commutation refused.

The decision of the President came as no surprise because of his previous refusals to intervene in the case on the ground that Debs had sought to handicap the government through opposition to the selective service act during the war, and that the granting of clemency in this case might induce similar tactics on the part of others in the event of another war.

Announcement of the decision was made a few hours after the recommendations of the department of justice had been submitted to him.

Labor Backs Debs.

The case was reviewed by a special board now taking up all convictions under the espionage act and their findings were endorsed by Attorney General Palmer. The findings are understood to have pointed out that Debs would be eligible for parole on August 11, 1922, and that his sentence, in case of good behavior, would expire on Dec. 28, 1925. The recommendation is understood to have suggested that Debs had been adequately punished by his confinement since June 15, 1919.

Petitions were presented several months ago by union labor and Socialist leaders asking for the release of the man, now 66 years old, who four times has been a candidate for president of the United States.

The case has been consistently and bitterly fought both in and out of the courts ever since Debs was indicted and then convicted by a federal jury at Cleveland, Sept. 12, 1918, for violation of the espionage act.

Specifically the charges against him included attempting to incite insubordination in the mill forces and obstructing recruiting.

The case was appealed to the supreme court of the United States, which sustained the lower court on March 10, 1919.

When placed on trial at Cleveland, Debs called no witnesses in defense and made the only arguments in his own behalf. In application to the supreme court he attacked the admission in evidence by the lower court of the platform of the St. Louis Socialist convention which he had endorsed, and records from the trial of Rose Pastor Stokes, and alleged that he had been tried on his "state of mind."

Validity of the espionage act as violating the right of free speech was also attacked by Debs before the higher court.

Victor L. Berger, Socialist editor of Milwaukee, and four co-defendants who were convicted and sentenced to terms ranging from 10 to 20 years for violation of the wartime espionage act, will be given new trials under a decision by the supreme court.

Dividing six to three, the court held that Federal District Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis of Chicago was ineligible to conduct the trial and should have retired upon the filing of an affidavit by the defendants charging him with "personal bias and prejudice," because of the nativity of certain of them.

Those co-defendants are Adolph Germer, national secretary of the Socialist party, a native of Prussia; William Kruse, editor of the Young Socialist Magazine, whose parents were Germans; J. Louis Engdahl and Irwin St. John Tucker, writers and lecturers, natives of the United States, and claiming to be not of immediate German descent.

The sole question before the supreme court was whether Judge Landis had erred in continuing to sit in the case after counsel for the defense had filed a properly drawn affidavit of prejudice. Six members

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Canada's Woman Lawmaker

Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith

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THIS woman, Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith, Vancouver, B. C., has been elected speaker of the house of the British Columbia parliament. She is the first woman in history to hold such an important post in a legislative body, and is also the first woman ever elected to a Canadian parliament. Mrs. Smith has long been active in the suffrage movement in Canada. She is the widow of a former member of the British Columbia house.

This Paper Prints in This Issue—

REPORT of what the allied supreme council in its recent Paris meeting accomplished Disarmament and reparations questions were definitely decided and the conference adjourned until Feb. 21. Germany must disarm by next July and must pay the allies a total of 226 billions in gold marks in 42 annual instalments.

There are now over three million people out of work in the United States, government labor bureau statistics show. Although there are signs that industry is recovering from the depression, but few factories have reopened with reduced forces. Wages have been cut.

"The Deity of our day is the antithesis of the God of our fathers, the God of Israel and the God of Holy Writ," says William T. Ellis in his weekly Sunday school lesson..

Now the railroad workers are threatened with a wage reduction. A concerted movement on the part of the leading railroads of the country to reduce wages is under way Opposition is expected from the brotherhoods. Evidence will be laid before the railway labor board that the present rates are not providing sufficient income guaranteed by the Cummins-Esch law, but that the rates are as high as business can be expected to bear.

Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, draft dodger extraordinary, is now in Germany. Americans made an attempt to arrest him, but the plot failed and the German authorities imprisoned the men. The Blade prints an exclusive interview with Bergdoll, in which he tells how he managed to escape from the custody of the soldier guards and flee to Germany.

In 1920 wage rates for farm labor reached their highest point in the history of this country. War conditions accelerated the upward movement.

Vital topics of interest to farmers are discussed every week on the Rural Welfare page of The Blade. It is a feature worth reading.

GERMANS SEE CONFISCATION IN HUGE BILL

Berlin Opines Amount Beyond Sane Discussion and Means Germany Will Not Pay Anything.

GERMANY must disarm by July 1, disbanding all her civic guards not provided for in the Versailles treaty. She must also pay to the allies 226,000,000,000 gold marks in 42 annual installments as indemnity. Full agreement on these questions was reached by the allied supreme council in its Paris conference last week. The council will meet again on Feb. 21.

To pay the huge war indemnity demanded by the allies means national confiscation, say the Berlin financial experts. Germany's value in gold is estimated at 330,000,000,000 marks. General opinion in Berlin official circles is that the amount of the indemnity is beyond sane discussion means that Germany will not pay anything.

Frank A. Vanderlip, New York financier, says, "Germany will never be able to pay the war indemnity fixed by the allies." He declared that if the allies insisted upon this payment the German children in the future would not thank Herbert Hoover for keeping them from starvation now.

The document signed by the supreme council of the allies by which the reparations and disarmament decisions of the allies was to be conveyed to Germany, was delivered to Charles Bergman, German under secretary of state for the treasury and head of the German delegation in Paris, with a letter of transmittal marked "confidential."

The letter, with two notes on reparations and disarmament, totals 2,500 words.

The letter of transmittal, which is dated Jan. 29, reads: "Sir: The allied conference which met in Paris from the 24th to the 29th of January, 1921, has taken the following decisions:

"1—As regards the disarmament of Germany the allied governments have approved the conclusions formulated in the note attached hereto.

"2—As regards the question of reparations, the allied governments have unanimously approved the proposals formulated in that document, also attached hereto.

"The allied governments have on former occasions, and again today, in consenting to fresh delays in the matter of disarmament, had due regard to the difficulties that surround the German government in the execution of the obligations which have resulted from the treaty of Versailles.

"They have formed the hope that the German government will not place the allies, who confirm their previous decisions, under the necessity of envisaging the grave situation which will be created if Germany persists in failing to meet her obligations.

"Qualified delegates of the German government will be invited to a meeting in London at the end of February with delegates of the allied governments."

"The reparations note bears the title, "An Agreement Between the Allied Powers for the Settlement of Certain Questions Relating to Execution of the Treaty of Versailles." The note reads:

"Article 1.—For the purpose of satisfying the obligations imposed upon her by Articles 231 and 232 of the Treaty of Versailles, Germany shall, irrespective of the restitution she is to make under Article 238, and of any other obligation under the treaty, pay:

"1—Fixed annuities payable half yearly in equal parts as follows: (a) Two annuities of 2,000,000,000 gold marks from May 1, 1921, to May 1, 1923; (b) three annuities of 3,000,000,000 gold marks from May 1, 1923, to May 1, 1926; (c) three

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WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

FOLLOWING a week in which it was feared the allied council could never agree on the dose to be administered to Germany in the way of war reparation, announcement was made Saturday that an agreement had been reached. Lloyd George had been out of harmony with France. He was disposed to be easier on the offending nation. But the council finally adjourned in full harmony, and with the feeling that the allies were still knitted as closely as during the war, when Germany threatened the peace and future happiness of the whole world.

The agreement was signed by the premiers Saturday afternoon. It demands that Germany must pay the allies between $50,000,000,000 and $60,000,000,000. That would be the amount in American dollars. It is named in gold marks, making the string of figures longer but meaning the same thing.

The German disarmament agreement was signed also. This provides that Germany must disarm, in accordance with the Spa protocol, by the end of June. It sanctions prolonged occupation of the Rhineland and occupation of the Ruhr district to enforce the allies' demand.

France Has Vivid Memory.

Copies of the agreement will be sent to Germany at once, that the Germans may have a chance to study the terms in advance of the Brussels conference, which will resume February 7 for discussion of financial and economical matters. The Germans will be invited to meet the allies in a joint discussion in London February 28. Berlin will be notified of the conditions of the disarmament agreement in formal manner when the allied-German conference meets in London.

In insisting upon severe terms and heavy penalties France reveals the possession of a vivid memory. The nation cannot forget the terms of 1871, by which Germany crushed her. She was shown no mercy then, and she would now be in still worse condition had Germany won the late war.

As a punishment of her past inhuman treatment of a neighbor nation Germany now faces a heavy penalty covering a period of 42 years. She will storm and protest, but an acceptance of the terms and and an honest effort to meet them would be far better and a more wholesome lesson for the assimilation of her children than teaching them, as is now being done, to glory tentatively in the war that is to be waged in the future.

German newspapers say the amounts assessed cannot be paid. One of them howls after this fashion: "The calculation of the allied committee in Paris is so opposed to all good sense that it is not worth while dealing seriously with this structure of figures. All Germany can do is, with a shrug of her shoulders, to refuse to pay such or similar sums and leave it to the allies to come themselves and take their booty when they want it."

Shrugging Shoulders a Habit.

That suggestion that Germany shrug her shoulders is reminiscent of a German habit. Shrugging shoulders is a national trait. Germany started out to shrug her shoulders at the world. She shrugged her shoulders when little Belgium resisted rape, she shrugged her shoulders while American men, women and children were going down on the Lusitania.

Another Berlin paper says: "The proposal of 42 yearly installments with a total of 226 billion gold marks is just as insane as the suggestions of 12 billion gold marks. They cannot be paid. They constitute, however, an effective means for placing Germany's financial and economic life for 42 years in England's hands."

When the mighty fall they strike hard. Germany is a poor loser. Her people were never taught to consider the possibility of being humiliated. The philosophy of defeat is unknown to them, but they will understand in time.

Possibly the greatest disappointment now is that the allies did not disagree. There was a chance at one stage of the conference that France and Great Britain would fall out. This would have been a cheering situation for Germany. It might have meant easier terms. Now that the two nations have shown themselves in perfect harmony France will be taunted with the assumption that Great Britain will have the management of Germany's affairs.

Germany Barred From League.

Among other agreements of the conference is that the German nation be barred from the League of Nations. This virtually gives her the standing of an outlaw, unfit, until she has redeemed herself in the eyes of the world, for association with other members of the league.

Uncle Sam should congratulate himself that he is not entangled in these European affairs. It seems altogether proper that Germany's punishment be meted out by those who suffered the greatest injury at her hands.

SAYS HARDING WANTS SMALL YANKEE ARMY

Army Appropriation Bill Makes Provision for Only 150,000 Men, Reports Sub-Committee Chairman.

Provision has been made in the annual army appropriation bill for an army of only 150,000 at the suggestion of President-elect Harding, Representative Anthony of Kansas, chairman of the house appropriations subcommittee, which drafted the message, said in announcing that the bill was ready to be reported to the house.

The proposed army of 150,000 which compares with the present army of about 213,000 men and with the army of 175,000 men fixed in a resolution recently adopted by the house and senate, was suggested by Mr. Harding as a proper maximum, Chairman Anthony said at a recent conference which he had with the president-elect at Marion.

Mr. Harding, according to Mr. Anthony, expresed the belief that an army of 150,000 together with the reserves, national guard and other available forces, should provide sufficient military establishment for the nation in time of peace.

The army appropriation bill carries appropriations totaling $328,000,000 which sum represents a reduction of $62,000,000 from the appropriation for the present year and a cut of more than half in the estimates amounting to $690,000,000, submitted by the war department.

Final Revisions Made.

The drastic cut in the appropriation, Chairman Anthony said, was in no way connected with disarmament discussions, but resulted from the conviction of committee members that "the army has been living too high."

The subcommittee went over the measure, making final revisions and the net result was an elimination of about $2,000,000 from the total of $230,000,000 which the committee formerly was reported to have agreed on.

The most drastic of the appropriation cuts, Chairman Anthony said, was in the amount provided for the pay of civilian employes of the army and war department.

The decrease decided on the committee, he said, would reduce the number of such employes by one half and mean the dismissal of from 30,000 to 50,000 employes.

Nearly all construction would be eliminated under the bill and keeping within its provisions, Mr. Anthony said, would mean that the war department must dispose of at least half of the present army camps.

The committee, Mr. Anthony said, felt that the American troops in Germany should be withdrawn in a few months and this influenced it in framing the bill. Testimony before them, he said showed that the expenses of maintaining the troops on the Rhine to Dec. 1, amounted to $270,000,000, of which Germany had paid only $30,000,000.

"As far as we know," the chairman added, "the war department is making no effort to make Germany pay up."

Sell Motor Trucks.

Salaries paid to civilian employes in the vocational training last year reached about $1,400,000, Mr. Anthony said, adding that the amount which could be expended for this item under this bill would be limited to $50,000.

The bill would direct the war department to sell 10,000 of its 40,000 reserve motor trucks and 20,000 of its surplus horses and mules which Mr. Anthony said, were found to be costing the government $9,000,000 a year for feed and care.

The air service under the bill would get $19,200,000 of which $4,000,000 is for new production. Several airplanes of a newly developed type carrying 75 mm. guns would be authorized.

Approximately $1,500,000 is provided for the chemical warfare branch.

A tank capable of going under water has been developed, Mr. Anthony said, and the appropriation for the tank corps contemplates a number of them.

Liberal provision was said by Mr. Anthony to have been made in the bill for the student volunteer training corps, of which training about 100,000 young men in schools and colleges now are availing themselves. The bill also provides for one civilian training camp in each of the nine army corps areas in which 30,000 men can be trained.

These camps will be held in the summer months or either a two weeks' or a 30-day pearied, Mr. Anthony said. He added that liberal provision also was made for the reserve officers corps.

Royal Couple Attends U. S. School

Prince Mahidol Songkla, half brother of King Rama of Siam, and his bride the Princess Mahidol are both studying in Massachusetts institutions and living in true American style in an apartment house in Boston. Prince Mahidol is taking a special course in public health at Harvard and later will enter the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The Prince's bride of four months has enrolled as a student at the Cambridge Latin School in Cambridge.

There is a great deal of romance attached to the young couple. Though both Siamese of high birth they met for the first time in Boston several years ago where both were attending school. They returned to Siam to be married and recently came back to the United States to continue their studies.

European Criminals Pay in Order to Be Smuggled Into U. S.

Smuggling of stowaways into the country is becoming so prevalent that an organization has been formed which draws lucrative fees from European criminals wishing to escape, it is reported by Commissioner of Immigration Wallis at Ellis Island. Ramifications of the organization, which charges $50 to place each stowaway on ships leaving Europe, extend not only throughout shipping centers abroad, but also to steamship officials, longshoremen and others in this country, reports a detective agency which discovered the existence of the organization.

The principal methods employed, it was said, include obtaining jobs for a certain number on steamships and these in turn, hide others in holds of ships. On arrival in this country the "crew" members lend their passes to the stowaways, who thus escape examination by immigration authorities. Through collusion with longshoremen the passes are returned to their original holders, who then come ashore and desert their ships.

Within the last two months 2,000 of these "seamen" alone have unlawfully entered this country, Wallis says. The practice is most prevalent on Italian ships, he said.

"One ship," he added, "lost 73 of its crew. Most of them were undesirables of the criminal type. With them were more than a score of stowaways from the same vessel."

MOONSHINERS SOUGHT LIFE OF ALL "DRY" OFFICIALS

A plot to exterminate the entire force of prohibition enforcement officers operating in northern Alabama, has been unearthed, says State Superintendent N. L. Pierce. Discovery of the plot, he said, followed the arrest of 11 persons in connection with the killing of Don Stephenson, a member of a prohibition squad, and the wounding at the same time of two other officers.

Mr. Pierce declared there was reason to believe that state and county officers, as well as federal, were marked for elimination.

Court Orders "Life" of Pearls Preserved; Police Guard Wearer

A court order directing Mrs. James B. Blum of San Francisco, to wear for 30 days each year under police guard, the $10,000 pearl necklace of a relative, in order to keep "life" in the gems through their contact with a human body, was issued by the superior court.

Since the death of Mrs. Blum's relative, the pearls have not been worn and have lost much of their lustre as a result, the court was told. The order thereupon was issued to have Mrs. Blum wear the pearls.

Propose Finance Co. to Aid Farmers of Ohio in Marketing

At least 20,000 shares of stock at $50 a share, shortly are to be offered to the farmers of Ohio in a new agricultural financing enterprise, agreed upon at the closing session of the meeting of farmers organizations in Columbus.

Another meeting is to be held soon at which details of the central holding company will be worked out and a campaign for the sale of the stock started.

Under a charter to be written for the enterprise, authority will be given to lend money to commodity organizations, take over stock in such enterprises and otherwise to provide marketing facilities and finance for such organizations as the wool producers, grain men, live stock shippers and the like. Six directors are provided for, three each representing the Ohio Farm Bureau federation and the Ohio grange.

In addition to the provision for a holding company, the conference voted to conduct an educational campaign among farmers and country bankers with respect to farmers financing opportunities and needs.

Under the report of the conferences committee on co-relation and division of labor, community, commodity and business enterprises are provided and duplication of effort is inhibited. To the grange is left the social, educational and moral side of rural activity; the commodity organizations are expected to develop their respective industries; the farm bureau is to be looked upon as the business organization for all.

COAST CUTTERS IDLE WITH SHIPS IN DISTRESS

The government has forbidden rescue work at sea by coast guard cutters except in the direst emergency, it has been revealed.

YAP GRABBED BY JAPS WHO FOOL WILSON

Tokio, With Great Britain's Aid, Seizes Islands Screening Philippines, Bamboozling U. S. President.

How Japan, with the backing of Great Britain, is endeavoring to deprive the United States of equal rights in the important Pacific cable station island of Yap was disclosed in the senate committee on foreign relations by Acting Secretary of State Davis.

The dispute has reached such a pass that the administration has threatened not to recognize the validity of the mandate over the former German island in the north Pacific, awarded to Japan by the council of the league, unless Yap be excluded from the mandate and be internationalized.

Mr. Davis, with the sanction of the President, submitted the minutes of the council of five at Paris, which Mr. Wilson understood to contain a unanimous agreement that Yap should be exempted from the treatment of the other islands and disposed of by the international communications conference.

Amazed at Loose Methods.

Members of the committee were amazed by the fragmentary and vague character of these minutes, and were led to the conclusion that the President not only had been too trusting and credulous in these conferences but had been bamboozled into the unwary sacrifice of interests vital to America.

In these minutes it is ecorded that President Wilson said he did not feel bound to abide by the Anglo-Japanese secret treaty dividing the German islands in the Pacific.

Apparently, however, the President did not object to Japan receiving a mandate over the north Pacific archipelagoes despite the navy general board's warning of the strategic mistake of giving Japan possession of islands enveloping Guam and screening the Philippines from America.

His utmost demand, the minutes show, was that Yap should be exempted from the mandate and be internationalized, so the United States and other nations might have equal cable and radio rights in the western Pacific. The minutes of several sessions show he made that express reservation and that no objection was voiced thereto.

In addition Secretary Lansing served formal notice on the Japanese delegates in writing that America understood Yap to be specially reserved for disposition by the communications conference.

On May 6, 1919, however, the supreme council allocated the north Pacific islands to Japan as the prospective mandatory, making no exception of Yap. The minutes of the council of five for May 7 show the Pacific mandate disposition was finally approved of. Attached to the minutes is an appendix showing the allocation of the islands to Japan, which omits any reference to special treatment of Yap.

Mr. Wilson, Mr. Davis said, never saw the appendix and supposed that the allocation had been with his reservation regarding Yap. The Japanese now contend that no agreement to except Yap was reached and that Mr. Wilson's reservation was merely an opinion projected into the discussion.

As the minutes of the final decision omit reference to Yap, Japan claims the islands under the mandate and has resisted the efforts of the United States to bring the matter before the international communications conference, which is to be reconvened soon.

On Dec. 17 last the league council perfected the mandate, without exempting Yap, and Japan has accepted it and intends to hold the islands under this authority. Great Britain supports Japan's repudiation of the agreement Mr. Wilson thought he had obtained.

SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

FREE seed distribution came nearer being abolished last week than since its establishment years ago. However, on the final roll call the appropriation of $360,000 was carried by a vote of 169 to 149.

Opposition has developed among Republicans and Democrats of the house to acceptance by the government of the London residence of J. Pierpont Morgan as a permanent home for the American ambassador to Great Britain.

Andrew Hart, veteran of the Nile expedition of 1882, the South African war of 1898, the East African campaign and the Great War, noted Yukon miner and Dawson, Alaska fire chief, died suddenly recently.

New England railroads are facing a financial crisis. Additional revenue must be obtained or a majority of the roads will probably go bankrupt.

A new British policy toward the United States may result from the conferences in London of Sir Auckland Geddes, British ambassador to America, and Premier Lloyd George and Earl Curzon, the foreign secretary.

A large part of the business district of Athens, Ga. was a mass of ruins as the result of a fire which swept clean three entire city blocks and damaged abjacent buildings, destroying property valued at least at $4,000,000. No loss of life was reported.

President Wilson began moving his personal effects from the White House this week The goods will be placed in a warehouse temporarily as the president does not get possession of his new home until Feb. 15.

Halil Pasha, ambassador from Mustapha Kemil Pasha to Moscow, declared that he had been completely successful in his mission to bring soviet Russia and Nationalist Turkey into a close alliance.

Thirteen lost their lives, seven women and six men, when fire destroyed the Hotel Colonial in Hoboken, N. J

MEMBERS of the house committee investigating the shipping board have declared they were satisfied that the charge Chas. W. Schwab received money from the government for his personal expenses while serving as wartime director of the Emeregency Fleet corporation "was not proved, and further that it was not true."

A report that Captain Paul Koenig, commander of the German commercial submarine Deutschland, which made two voyages to the United States in 1916, has been lost at sea, was officially confirmed by the department of high seas fisheries in Berlin. Koenig was in command of a fishing boat.

Seven locals of the International Ladies' Garment Workers union in New York have voted to strike against the dress and waist manufacturers. About 25,000 workers are affected.

For the first time in months the American exchange at Amsterdam fell below three guilders to the dollar. The decline was due to a decrease in American exports to Holland.

Debt of Germany to the United States for maintenance of American troops in German territory under the Versailles treaty now aggregates $228,000,000, says a statement placed in the Congressional Record by Senator McKellar.

House taxation committee of the Ohio legislature by a vote of 13 to 8, recommended for passage the Taft bill which would permit municipalities without a vote of the people, to issue defiency bonds to pay running expenses during the current year.

A reduction of two cents a gallon in the price of gasoline was announced by the Standard Oil company of Indiana, as a result of the decreases in the price of crude oil.

An unsuccessful attempt was made last week to assassinate Avetis Ahrounian, head of the Armenian delegation in Paris.

RESTRICTION of armaments will be considered by the Japanese government should it be proposed by another nation, but little hope is held out by the foreign minister that there will be an immediate movement toward disarmament.

A radical arson plot is suspected of being the cause of the Cleveland fire which destroyed the Gray's armory, entailing a loss of $300,000.

Raw sugar was quoted at four cents a pound in the New York market last week, the lowest price recorded in more than two years.

Mrs. Frances McEwer Belford, 81 years old, who first suggested the idea of the Lincoln highway, died Jan. 27 at Denver, Col. She was the widow of James Belford, congressman from Colorado.

An unidentified man jumped into the river above Niagara Falls recently and was swept to death over the American brink.

Disclosures before the special house committee of the Ohio legislature probing the neglect of tubercular infected cows at the London prison farm, will result in the appointment by Governor Davis of a complete new state board of agriculture, it is thought.

The pope will create 14 new cardinals at the next consistory.

The former German emperor observed his 62nd birthday at Doorn, Holland, on Jan. 27. There was no elaborate ceremony.

Net income of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation for the year ending Dec. 31, 1920, after charges and taxes, was $14,458,835.

Mrs. Maurice Frances Egan, wife of the former United States minister to Denmark, died of pneumonia in New York recently.

Two deputies in the office of the Unted States marshal at Pittsburgh and four other men were indicted by the federal grand jury in Cleveland on charges of violation of the Volstead law.

POOR BENEFIT

Fortunes of Mrs. Russell Sage and Mrs. Elizabeth McCormick Are Left to Institutions to Assist Victims of Misfortune.

Mrs. Margaret Olivia Sage, widow of Russell Sage, left an estate valued at $58,659,213. This was shown by an accounting filed recently.

Residuary legatees, including 52 religious, charitable and educational institutions, received $25,984,260. Among these institutions were the Association for the Relief of Aged and Indigent Females; First Presbyterian church and Old Ladies' Home of Syracuse, N. Y.; Syracuse University, Troy Female Seminary and the Northfield schools at Northfield, Mass.

A balance of $17,108,677 remains for further distribution under the terms of the will, the accounting showed.

THE STOWMARKET MYSTERY

By Louis Tracy

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Continued from Last Week

"He is not. Neither he nor I will assume the title while the succession bears the taint of crime."

"Did you quarrel with your cousin in London?"

"Not by word or thought. He seemed to be surprised when I told him of my engagement to Helen, but he warmly congratulated me. One afternoon he was a trifle short-tempered, but not with me."

"Tell me about this."

"His sister is, or was then, a rather rapid young lady. She discovered that certain moneylenders would honor her drafts on her brother, and she had been going the pace somewhat heavily. Alan went to see her, told her to stop this practice, and sent formal notice to the same effect through his solicitors to the bill discounters. It annoyed him, not on account of the money, but that his sister should act in such a way."

"Ah, this is important! It was not mentioned at the trial."

"Why should it be?"

"Who can say? I wish to goodness I had helped your butler to raise Sir Alan's lifeless body. But about this family dispute. Was there a scene—tears, recriminations?"

"Not a bit. You don't know Rita. We used to call her Rita because, as boys, we teased her by saying her name was Margharita, and not Margaret."

"Why?"

"She has such a foreign manner and style."

"How did she acquire them?"

"She was a big girl, six years old, and tall for her age, when her parents settled down in England. She first spoke Italian, and picked up Italian ways from her nurse, an old party who was devotedly attached to her. Even Alan was a good Italian linguist, and given to foreign manners when a little chap. But Harrow soon knocked them out of him. Rita retained them."

"I see. A curious household. I should have expected this young lady to upbraid her brother after the style of the prima donna in grand opera."

"No. He told me she laughed at him, and invited him to witness the trying on of a fancy dress costume, the 'Queen of Night,' which she wore at a bal masque the night he was murdered."

"When did she get married?"

"Last January, at Naples, very suddenly, and without the knowledge of any of her relatives."

"She had been living at Beechcroft nearly a year, then?"

"Yes, she went South in the winter. The reason she gave us was that the Hall would be depressing on the anniversary of her brother's death. She had become most popular in the district. Helen is very fond of her, and was quite shocked to hear of her marriage. The local people do not like Signor Capella."

"Why?"

"It is difficult to give a reason. Miss Layton does not indulge in details, but that is the impression I gather from her letters."

Hume paused, and Brett shot a quick glance at him.

"Finish what you were going to say," he said.

"Only this—Helen and I have mutually released each other from our engagement, and in the same breath have refused to be released. That is, if you understand—"

The barrister nodded.

"The result is that we are both thoroughly miserable. Our respective fathers do not like the idea of our marriage under the circumstances. We are simply drifting in the feeble hope that some day a kindly Providence will dissipate the cloud that hangs over me. Ah, Mr. Brett, I am a rich man. Command the limits of my fortune, but clear me. Prove to Helen that her faith in my innocence is justified."

For goodness sake light another cigaret," snapped the barrister. "You have interfered with my line of thought. It is all wriggly."

Quite a minute elapsed before he began again.

"What caused the trouble at Mrs. Eastham's ball?"

"I think that I can explain that. It seems that Alan's father told him to get married—"

"Told him!"

"Well, left instructions."

"How?"

"I do not know. I only gathered as much from my cousin's remarks. Well, it was not until his final home-coming that he realized what a beautiful woman the jolly little girl he knew as a boy had developed into. She was just the kind of a wife he wanted, and I fancy he imagined I had stolen a march on him. But he was a thoroughly straightforward, manly fellow, and something very much out of the common must have upset him before he vented his anger on me and Helen—"

"Have you any notion—"

"Not the least. Pardon me. I suppose you were going to ask if I guessed the cause?"

"Yes."

"It is quite unfathomable. We parted the best of friends in London, although he knew all about the engagement. We met again at 6 p. m. on New Year's Eve, and he was very short with me. I can only vaguely assume that some feeling of resentment had meanwhile been working up in him, and it found expression during his chat with Helen in the conservatory."

"Did you use threats to him during the subsequent wrangle?"

"Threats! Good gracious, no. I was angry with him for spoiling Miss Layton's enjoyment. I called him an ass, and said that he had better have remained away another year than come back and make mischief. That is all. Mrs. Eastham was far more outspoken."

"Indeed. What did she say?"

"She hinted that his temper was a reminiscence of his Southern birth, always a sore point with him, and contrasted me with him, to his disadvantage. All very unfair, of course, but, you see, she was the hostess, and Alan had upset her party very much."

"So you walked home, and resolved to hold out the olive branch?"

"Most decidedly. I was older, perhaps a trifle sedate. I knew that Helen loved me. There were no difficulties in the way of our marriage, which was arranged for the following spring. Indeed, my second trial took place on the very date we had selected. It was my duty to use poor Alan gently. Even his foolish and unreasonable jealousy was a compliment."

Brett threw the scrap book on to the table. He clasped his hands in front of his knees, tucking his heels on the edge of his chair.

"Mr. Hume," he said slowly, gazing fixedly at the other, "I believe you. You did not kill your cousin."

CHAPTER III.

The Dream.

"Thank you," was the quiet answer.

"You hinted at some supernatural influence in relation to this crime. What did you mean?"

"Ah, that is the unpublished part of the affair. We are a Scots family, as our name implies. The first Sir Alan Frazer became a baronet owing to his services to King George during the '45 Rebellion. There was some trouble about a sequestered estate—now our place in Scotland—which belonged to his wife's brother, a Hume and a rebel. Anyhow, in 1763, he fought a duel with Hume's son, his own nephew by marriage, and was killed."

"Really," broke in Brett, "this ancient history—"

"Is quite to the point. Sir Alan the first fought and died in front of the library at Beechcroft."

The barrister commenced to study the moulding in the center of the ceiling.

"He was succeeded by his grandson, a little lad of eight. In 1807, after a heavy drinking bout, the second Sir Alan Hume-Frazer cut his throat, and chose the scene of his ancestor's duel for the operation."

"A remarkable coincidence!"

"In 1842, during a bread riot, the third baronet was stabbed with a pitchfork whilst facing a mob in the same place. Then a long interval occurred. Again a small child became the heir. Three years ago the fourth baronet expired whilst the library windows were being opened to admit the litter on which he was carried from the hunting field. The fate of the fifth you know."

Brett's chair emitted a series of squeaks as he urged it closer to the wall. At the proper distance he stretched out his leg and pressed and electric bell with his toe.

"Decanters and syphons, Smith," he cried, when the door opened.

"Which do you take, whisky or brandy, Mr. Hume?" he inquired.

"Whisky. But I assure you I am quite serious. These things—"

"Serious! If my name were Hume-Frazer, nothing less than a runaway steam engine would take me to Beechcroft. I have never previously heard such a marvelous recital."

"We are a stiff-necked race. My uncle and cousin knew how strangely Fate had pursued every heir to the title, yet each hoped that in his person the tragic sequence would be broken. Oddly enough, my father holds that the family curse, or whatever it is, has now exhausted itself."

"What grounds has he for the belief?"

"None, save a Highlander's readiness to accept signs and portents. Look at this seal."

He unfastened from his waistcoat his watch and chain, with a small bunch of pendants attached, and handed them to Brett. The latter examined the seal with deep interest. It was cut into a bloodstone, and showed a stag's head, surmounted by five pointed rays, like a crown of daggers.

"I cannot decipher the motto," he said; "what is it?"

"Fortis et audax."

"Hum! 'Strong and bold.' A stiff-necked legend, too."

He reached to his bookcase for Burke's "General Armoury." After a brief search, he asked:

"Do you know anything about heraldry?"

"Nothing whatever."

"Then listen to this. The crest of your house is: 'A stag's head, erased argent, charged with a star of five rays gules.' It is peculiar."

"Yes, so my father says; but why does it appeal to you in that way?"

"Because 'erased' means, in this instance, a stag's head torn forcibly from the body, the severed parts being jagged like the teeth of a saw. And 'gules' means 'red.' Now, such heraldic rays are usually azure or blue."

"By Jove, you have hit upon the old man's idea. He contends that those five blood-colored points signify the founder of the baronetcy and his four lineal descendants. Moreover, the race is now extinct in the direct succession. The title goes to a collateral branch."

Brett choked his chin thoughtfully.

"It is certainly very strange," he murmured, "that the dry-as-dust knowledge of some member of the College of Heralds should evolve these armorial bearings with their weird significance. Does this account for your allusion to the supernatural?"

"Partly. Do not forget my dream."

"Tell it to me."

"During the trials, my counsel, a very able man, by the way—you know him, of course, Mr. Dobbie, K. C.—only referred to the fact that I dreamed my cousin was in some mortal danger, and that my exclamation 'He is murdered!' was really a startled comment on my part induced by the butler's words. That is not correct. I never told Mr. Dobbie the details of my dream, or vision."

"Oh, didn't you? Men have been hanged before today because they thought they could construct a better line of defense than their counsel."

"I had nothing to defend. I was innocent. Moreover, I knew I should not be convicted."

The barrister well remembered the view of the case taken by the Bar mess. Even the redoubtable Dobbie was afraid of the jury. His face must have conveyed dubiety with respect to Hume's last remark, for the other continued eagerly:

"It is quite true. Wait until I have concluded. After the footman brought the whisky and soda to the library that night I took a small quantity, and pulled an easy chair in front of the fire. I was tired, having traveled all the preceding night and part of the day. Hence the warmth and comfort soon sent me to sleep. I have a hazy recollection of the man coming in to put some coal on the fire. In a subconscious fashion I knew that it was not my cousin, but a servant. I settled down a trifle more comfortably, and everything became a blank. Then I thought I awoke. I looked out through the windows, and, to my astonishment, it was broad daylight. The trees, too, were covered with leaves, the sun was shining, and there was every evidence of a fine day in early summer. In some indefinite way I realized that the library was no longer the room which I knew. The furniture and carpets were different. The books were old-fashioned. A very handsome spinning-wheel stood near the open window. There was no litter of newspapers or magazines.

"Before I could begin to piece together these curious discrepancies in the normal condition of things, I saw two men riding up the avenue, where the yew trees, by the way, were loftier and finer in every way than those really existing. The horsemen were dressed in such strange fashion that, unfortunately, I paid little heed to their faces. They wore frilled waistcoats, redingotes with huge lapels and turned-back cuffs, three-cornered hats, and gigantic boots. They dismounted when close to the house. One man held both horses; the other advanced. I was just going to look him straight in the face when another figure appeared, coming from that side of the hall where the entrance is situated. This was a gentleman in very elegant garments, hatless, with powdered queue, pink satin small-clothes, white silk stockings, and low shoes. As he walked, a smart cane swung from his left wrist by a silk tassel, and he took a pinch of snuff from an ivory box.

"The two men met and seemed to have a heated argument, bitter and passionate on one side, studiously scornful on the other. This was all in dumb show. Not a word did I hear. My amazed wits were fully taken up with noting their clothes, their postures, the trappings of the horses, the eighteenth century aspect of the library. Strange, is it not, I did not look at their faces?"

Hume paused to gulp down the contents of his tumbler. Brett said not a word, but sat intent, absorbed, wondering, with eyes fixed on the speaker.

"All at once the dispute became vehement. The more stylishly attired man disappeared, but returned instantly with a drawn sword in his hand. The stranger, as we may call him, whipped out a claymore, and the two fought fiercely. By Jove, it was no stage combat or French duel. They went for each other as if they meant it. There was no stopping to take breath, nor drawing apart after a foiled attack. Each man tried to kill the other as speedily as possible. Three times they circled round in furious swordplay. Then the stranger got his point home. The other, in mortal agony, dropped his weapon, and tried with both hands to tear his adversary's blade from his breast. He failed, and staggered back, the victor still shoving the claymore through his opponent's body. Then, and not until then, I saw the face of the man who was wounded, probably killed. It was my cousin, Alan Hume-Fraser."

David Hume stopped again. His bronzed face was pale now. With his left hand he swept huge drops of perspiration from his brow. But his class demands coolness in the most desperate moments. He actually struck a match and relighted his cigaret.

"I suppose you occasionally have a nightmare after an indigestible supper, Mr. Brett," he went on, "and have experienced a peculiar sensation of dumb palsy in the presence of some unknown but terrifying danger? Well, such was my exact state at that moment. Alan fell, apparently lifeless. The stranger kissed his blood-stained sword, which required a strong tug before he could disengage it, rattled it back into the scabbard, rejoined his companion, and the two rode off, without once looking back. I can see them now, square-shouldered, with hair tied in a knot, beneath their quaint hats, their hips absurdly swollen by the huge pockets of their coats, their boots hanging over their knees. They wore big brass spurs with tremendous rowels, and the cantles of their saddles were high and brass-bound.

"Alan lay motionless. I could neither speak nor move. Whether I was sitting or standing I cannot tell you, nor do I know how I was supposed to be attired. A darkness came over my eyes. Then a voice—Helen's voice—whispered to me, 'Fear not, dearest; the wrong is avenged.' I awoke, to find the trembling butler shouting in my ear that his master was lying dead outside the house. Now, Mr. Brett, I ask you, would you have submitted that fairy tale to a jury? I was quite assured of a verdict in my favor, though the first disagreement almost shook my faith in Helen's promise, but I did not want to end my days in a criminal lunatic asylum."

He did not appear to expect an answer. He was quite calm again, and even his eyes had lost their intensity. The mere telling of his uncanny experience had a soothing effect. He nonchalantly readjusted his watch and chain, and noted the time.

"I have gone far beyond my stipulated half hour," he said, forcing a deprecatory smile.

"Yes; far beyond, indeed. You carried me back to 1763, but Heaven alone knows when you will end."

"Will you take up my case?"

"Can you doubt it? Do you think I would throw aside the most remarkable criminal puzzle I have ever tackled?"

"Mr. Brett, I cannot find words to thank you. If you succeed—and you inspire me with confidence—Helen and I will strive to merit your lifelong friendship."

"Miss Layton knows the whole of your story, of course?"

"Yes; she and my father only. I must inform you that I had never heard the full reason of the duel between the first Sir Alan and his nephew. But my father knew it fairly well, and the details fitted in exactly with my vision. I can hardly call it a dream."

"What was the nephew's name?"

"David Hume!"

Brett jumped up, and paced about the room.

"These coincidences defy analysis," he exclaimed. "Your Christian name is David. Your surname joins both families. Why, the thing is a romance of the wildest sort."

"Unhappily, it has a tragic side for me."

"Yes; the story cannot end here. You and your fiancee have suffered. Miss Layton must be a very estimable young lady—one worth winning. She will be a true and loyal wife."

"Do you think you will be able to solve the riddle? Someone murdered my cousin."

"That is our only solid fact at present. The family tradition is passing strange, but it will not serve in a court of law. I may fail, for the first time, but I will try hard. When can you accompany me to Stowmarket?"

The question disconcerted his eager auditor. The young man's countenance clouded.

"Is it necessary that I should go there?" he asked.

"Certainly. You must throw aside all delicacy of feeling, sacrifice even your own sentiments. That is the one locality where you don't wish to be seen, of course?"

"It is indeed."

"I cannot help that. I must have the assistance of your local and family knowledge to decide the knotty points sure to arise when I begin the inquiry. Can you start this afternoon?"

"Yes."

"Very well. Come and lunch with me at my club. Then we will separate, to meet again at Liverpool Street. Smith! Pack my traps for a week."

Brett was in the hall now, but he suddenly stopped his companion.

"By the way, Hume, you may like to wire to Miss Layton. My man will send the telegram for you."

David Hume's barrier of proud reserve vanished from that instant. The kindly familiarity of the barrister's words to one who, during many weary days, suspected all men of loathing him as a murderer at large, was directed by infinite tact.

Hume held out his hand. "You are a good chap," he said.

CHAPTER IV.

Through the Library Window.

Hume did not send a telegram to the Sleagill Rectory. He explained that, owing to the attitude adopted by the Rev. Wilberforce Layton, Helen avoided friction with her father by receiving his (Hume's) letters under cover to Mrs. Eastham.

The younger man was quick to note that Brett did not like this arrangement. He smilingly protested that there was no deception in the matter.

"Helen would never consent to anything that savored of subterfuge," he explained. "Her father knows well that she hears from me constantly. He is a studious, reserved old gentleman. He was very much shocked by the tragedy, and his daughter's innocent association with it. He told me quite plainly that, under the circumstances, I ought to consider the engagement at an end. Posibly I resented an imputation not intended by him. I made some unfair report about his hypersensitiveness, and promptly sent Helen a formal release. She tore it up, and at the same time accepted it so far as I was concerned. We met at Mrs. Eastham's house—that good lady has remained my firm friend throughout—and I don't mind telling you, Brett, that I broke down utterly. Well, we began by sending messages to each other through Mrs. Eastham. Then I forwarded to Helen, in the same way, a copy of a rough diary of my travels. She wrote to me direct; I replied. The position now is that she will not marry me without her father's consent, and she will marry no one else. He is aware of our correspondence. She always tells him of my movements. The poor old rector is worried to know how to act for the best. His daughter's happiness is at stake, and so my unhappy affairs have drifted aimlessly for more than a year."

"The drifting must cease," said Brett decisively. "Beechcroft Hall will probably provide scope for activity."

To Be Continued.

The first balloon voyage across the English channel was made in 1785.

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We will not, knowingly, accept advertising from a dishonest concern. Our readers are our friends and an advertisement is an introduction of the advertiser into the homes of our friends.

We will not, knowingly, introduce a dishonest advertiser into your TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE and guarantee his honesty any more than you would knowingly introduce a dishonest person to your bank and guarantee his note.

When you answer an advertisement, refer to The Weekly Blade.

THURSDAY, FEB. 3, 1921.

Man can't maintain his liberty by breaking the laws that were made to protect him.

Refusal to repeat a rumor is the same as clipping one of its wings.

It takes a big mouth to stretch from ear to ear, but the biggest mouth is the one that is open from year to year.

Lima Beane says the disarmament of the Democratic party was the best thing that has happened to the country in a long time.

Disarmament keeps China busy turning the other cheek.

"Back to the soil!" was the universal yell three or four years ago. Then along came the census, with the revelation that the people got turned around and headed for town.

Nothing is so greatly overrated as the value of alienated affections.

Fasting wives mean underfed husbands.

We must make the most of human nature until something better if found to take its place.

Taking the kick out of beer has probably reduced the per capita circulation of black-and-blue marks among wives.

As a rule the pretty girl looks pretty in anything.

Tennessee house has voted to repeal the anti-cigaret law. Probably the members are trying to attract the woman vote.

It has been said that the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world but it often is the case that the one who rocks in the cradle does the ruling.

Death and taxes are among the certainties, but taxes have the added dread of coming often.

When a fellow is out of work he doesn't hate work.

Catching a former preacher in a big theft doesn't mean that Christianity is a failure except as it applies to that particular ex-preacher.

Seeing is believing and sometimes disgusting.

There is need of reconciliation between the desire for disarmament and the fear that Bolshevism is going to spread over the world like the measles.

Many persons become confused in their anxiety to do the right thing and mistake a narrow mind for the straight and narrow path.

It is useless for a woman to marry a man to reform him if the eighteenth amendment can't do it.

Many a girl aims to look like a doll, but no girl want to look like a rag doll.

Prohibition will never be the big failure its opponents hoped it would be during the first year.

Captain Streeter, the man who gave Chicago a fight, is dead. The captain stuck in the mud and Chicago real estate settled down around him. He said it was his but the courts said not. Apparently a man has no right, under the law, to the dirt that sticks to him.

Reverting to immigration, which is being done now and then, the melting pot should not be permitted to boil over.

When two or more wives lay claim to one man it doesn't necessarily mean that he is an ideal husband.

Temptation rarely has to cross the street to get up a flirtation.

Speaking of family trees, about which some people like to talk overmuch, the quince has one.

Japan wants the friendship of the United States, but doesn't say how much of California she would like to have thrown in for good measure.

Building Good Roads

There are roads in France which stood up under the stress of a war traffic whose severity never had been imagined by any highway engineer. They withstood such engines of destruction as spike-wheeled tractors, great cannon and the countless trains of ammunition and supplies. These roads have been resurfaced since the end of hostilities and again are the finest in the world. The repair work required about four months' time and was done that slowly because of lack of materials.

Remarkable, isn't it? It is not as remarkable as the fact that these same roads are 2,000 years old. They were built by the Romans. The great highway from Calais to Rome, a part of which helped save France at the battle of Verdun, was constructed by Julius Caesar half a century before the Christian era.

These roadways have foundations of broken rock ten feet deep. They have no flexibility, no "give," such as our asphalt and "patent pavements" have, but they stand up for centuries under any weight. There is no need to pass laws restricting the size of vehicles which may use them.

France has the best roads in the world, engineers assure us. They are built on the plan Julius Caesar used half a century before Christ which was one of deep foundations and inflexible surfaces. In short, they are as solid roads as can be built. Furthermore, they were built with strict honesty, the whole idea being that they should be there when wanted, no matter when that time might be.

Caesar built his roads to aid him in subduing the Gauls (or French) and to keep them in subjection. Two thousand years later the same roads were used by the French to fend off the yoke of another invader. There is romance and a sermon or two in that idea, and there is more than a hint to the American road builder who fears heavy trucks must be barred from our highways.

The Trap Too Naked

The casting of the electoral vote of the several states is a quiet function of the national government which attracts little attention. This year was no exception in that respect. But some Democratic papers, still staggering under the immensity of their party's defeat, took the occasion to denounce the electoral college as out of date, useless and a source of possible danger. They urged that the president and vice president be elected by a direct vote of the people.

This is an old Democratic suggestion. It is an ancient and rusty trap, set in plain view of the intended victims. And for that excellent reason it has not the slightest chance of doing the work intended.

If the president were elected by the direct vote of the people, the majority of all votes determining the result, an enormous premium would be put on fraud and violence in the southern states where half, or nearly half, of the rightful voters are disfranchised by the virtual annulment of the Fifteenth amendment. Then the suppression of the whole natural Republican vote in half a dozen southern states might sometimes steal the presidency for the party really in the minority. Now all that can be done is to steal the electoral votes of the states so seized.

This is so clear that it is not easy to understand the mental processes of those who think they see possibilities of popular-vote elections of the heads of the national government while the disfranchisement of the negro citizens of the United States goes on. Are Republicans such absolute dolts that they can be induced to accept a system under which South Carolina, voting 100,000 to 1,000 for a Democrat, though more than half its people are colored, might overbalance New York, voting Republican by 2,000,000 to 1,925,000? Now all that can be done is to seize South Carolina's nine electoral votes, while a fair election puts New York's 45 on the other side.

As for the charges that the present method sometimes is unfair to the majority, it need only be said that in 1920, 1916, 1912, 1908, 1904, 1900, 1896 and 1892 the party which carried the electoral college and won the election had a plurality of the popular vote of the country. And in 1888, when the result was close both ways, Cleveland's lead in the popular votes was only about 98,000, or less than the fraud in two states like Georgia and South Carolina. In 1884 and in 1880 the electoral vote and the popular vote went the same way.

Women in Public Affairs

The attitude of some public men and some newspapers toward women in politics is a sort to draw deserved criticism and resentment on the part of the women.

There has been for years past, and unfortunately is today an indefensible tendency on the part of men to deprecate the importance of women in community, state and national matters. There is often apparent the old gesture of condescension, of half humorous toleration and of curious surprise that women can think outright and behave logically. One is reminded of the friend of Emerson in the earlier days of the Unitarian church in New England. A woman had been admitted to the pulpit of that church, to the astonishment of the cloth.

"One looks upon a woman preaching," said this observer, "much as one looks upon a puppy who stands upon his hind legs. The wonder is not that he can do it pretty well, but that he can do it at all."

Too much of that tone and attitude has come down to the present. Despite universal suffrage and the rapidly increasing activity of women in public life, it remains.

It is surely not to be wondered at that woman resents being regarded solely as woman, that she is uncomfortable and unhappy in her recognition of man's supercilious attitude. She simply can't be expected to like being talked down to. It may take public speakers, magazines and newspapers a long time to grasp this sensible displeasure, but the day must come and come soon when the tremendous earnestness of women who want to make themselves felt in community life will receive full and honest recognition. All that women ask is to be regarded on the basis of their merit and behavior. This they deserve and this they will in time receive.

The British-Born

In 1910, when the last census returns were compiled which cover the nativity of residents of the United States, there were 877,719 persons in the country who were born in England. The natives of Scotland numbered 261,076. There were 82,488 born in Wales. The total for Great Britain was 1,221,283. The same year the natives of Ireland numbered 1,352,251. The majority for the Irish-born over the British-born was 130,968.

But immigration since 1910 has to be considered. From 1911 to 1919, both years included, the immigrants born in England numbered 222,073. There were 69,010 from Scotland and 11,854 from Wales. The British total was 302,937. In the same year the immigrants born in Ireland numbered only 136,590. The British majority over the Irish was 166,347.

It will be seen that this surplus wipes out the margin of 130,968 on the Irish side, according to the census of 1910, and leaves a final British majority of 35,379. In the last year this margin has been widened by the continued difference in immigration, but exactly how much cannot yet be determined.

It is true that a good many men and women of British birth but Irish blood and parentage come to this country, and to that extent the official statistics are misleading. But on the other hand many of the Irish born, perhaps one-fourth in the United States, are from the parts of Ulster which are as British in sentiment as London or Edinburgh.

Who would guess such a balance?

THE HAPPY PAST

BY WALT MASON.

MY AUTO didn't cut out vice, when New Year Day invited vows, and now, instead of running nice, it's balky as the law allows. Two cylinders are pumping oil, and when up heavy grades I climb, the radiator starts to boil, and oh, I have the dingedest time! I sometimes think, when steeped in woe, in grief that seems to have no end, of happy days of long ago, when Dobbin was my faithful friend. Year after year he plugged along, contented with his hay and oats, and seldom did his works go wrong, as go the works of modern boats. He had all kinds of pep and power, from blowouts, punctures, he was free; he made six parasangs an hour, and that was fast enough for me. He didn't freeze up overnight, when he was in his stable stalled; no punk mechanics found delight in seeing he was overhauled. No carbon in his system formed, his carburetor didn't cough, he didn't buck till he was warmed, when in the morn I drove him off. And in those happy bygone times I had some kopecks in my duds; I always had the needful dimes to buy some sausage or some suds. But now I'm always in the hole, the motor car has wrecked my life; the stern mechanic gets my roll, and buys more diamonds for his wife.

Copyright by George Matthew Adams.

What accounts for the comparative silence and inaction of the British element in America, when the politics, the government and the national character of Great Britain are sharply challenged and roundly denounced in this country?

Is it that the British-born in America are doubtful of the wisdom and the moral sanction of British procedure in Ireland? Are they unconvinced that the British government is on the right road?

Electric Driven Crops

Comes now an Englishman who tells the world that cucumbers can be grown with increasing rapidity in continuous electric light. It's just another step, we are told, in the development of "electroculture." Cereal crops, too, are to be speeded up by thin wires stretched across the field and charged with 50,000 volts or so.

Well, well, this is very interesting. The Englishman evidently wishes to astonish us and has done so. The idea or the plan—call it what you may—has infinite variety, immeasurable ramifications. Crop growing by electricity, carried out logically to the full potentiality of enormous voltage, might do quite undreamed of wonders. Imagine, if you please, telling the garden engineer to "turn on the carrots. Company is coming and it's near dinner time. Speed up the artichokes. Darken the onion bed. We shan't need 'em."

Not only growing vegetables, but glowing ones. It's an enticing plan. Let's get going on it.

Now and then something of real importance in the way of news slips into an obscure corner of the paper. It was that way with the story that the demand for baby carriages is falling off. Nothing is of greater importance than babies.

It's our notion that the navy question will be settled by common sense. Which will mean that it will not please more than half the people.

ABE MARTIN

Skirts may be longer next year, but it'll be too late.

Speakin' o' best minds, mind your business is a dandy.

VARIETIES

The German government is issuing aluminum and iron coins.

California has more than double the area of all New England.

Crickets chirp by rubbing their wing covers against each other.

Bats are the only mammals which have the power of flight.

Paper was first made of straw and hay at Meadville, Pa., in 1828.

England's war widows are remarrying at the rate of 2,000 a month.

A new French invention is said to photograph accurately by telephone.

Shirts were first generally worn in the west of Europe in the eighth century.

The Ovambos, a South African tribe, wear long plaits and tresses of false hair.

Blind men are successfully employed in the manufacture of rope in California.

The leaves of the yew trees are poisonous to cattle, but the fruit is quite harmless.

The sloe is thought to be the original of all the European varieties of the plum.

During the world war, 62,900 private wells were damaged or destroyed in France.

On an average a spinster's hair turns gray five years sooner than a married woman's.

The volcano Jorulla in Mexico was thrown up from a plain in one night, Sept. 29, 1759.

Out of the hundred known species of mosquitoes there is only one that is really dangerous.

One of the largest mahogany logs ever marketed turned out 17,000 feet of solid wood.

A process for the production of alcohol and yeast from seaweed has been patented in England.

One fly has been found to carry six million six hundred thousand disease germs on its body.

The government owns the copyright on the word "Liberty," as applied to airplane engines and parts.

Teak, during the reign of the Burmese kings, was the royal wood, and the king had a right to all wood.

British coins prior to the coming of the Anglo-Saxons were modeled after Phoenician coins brought by traders.

It is believed that more fish are found off the Grand Banks of Newfoundland than in any other part of the world.

To harness up the chained water power of America would result in a saving of coal of more than 126,000,000 tons a year.

The sultan's treasury contains a throne of beaten gold, adorned with rubies, pearls, diamonds and emeralds set in mosaic.

Italy's silk production for 1920 is officially estimated at 59,500,000 pounds of cocoons, an increase of 37 per cent over 1919.

Haiti is immensely proud of its newly organized and equipped motor postal service, which is said to render very prompt service.

The finest oil for watches and delicate machinery is obtained from the jaw of the porpoise and costs from $50 to $100 a gallon.

The population of the Azores is about 245,000, the number having changed little in the last century, if anything having diminished.

Massachusetts has an established trade in shoes in ninety countries and colonies, making her first of the states in shoe distribution.

Ireland is more than twice the size of Denmark and Switzerland together, and almost a third larger than Holland and Belgium combined.

In the library of Trinity College, Dublin, are maps of each county in Ireland, drawn by hand on vellum in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

The largest industrial eating place in the world, capable of feeding 3,100 persons at one time, is operated at the Westinghouse plant in Pittsburgh.

Lydia, which attained the apex of its power under Croesus, became successively thereafter a province of Persia, Athens, Macedonia and Rome.

The shipbuilding firm which constructed the one-time largest steamship, the Great Eastern, was founded in the year 1512, and is still in existence.

The British government of 1714 offered $100,000 to any one inventing a machine which would give the longitude at sea anywhere within thirty miles.

No wood is so largely used by Hindoos in India as sandal wood. It has been connected with their religious ceremonies for more than fourteen centuries.

Mrs. Deep Narayan Singh, leader of the feminist movement in India, was the first native woman in Calcutta to ride a bicycle, drive an automobile or go up in an airplane.

NEWS FROM CAPITAL

What Congress Is Doing

THAT the textile manufacturers should be required to keep wages up to recent levels if they receive additional protection by increased duties was demanded by John Golden, representing the organized textile workers, before the house ways and means committee. Republican senators began the circulation of a petition to invoke cloture to force action in the senate on the emergency tariff bill applying to agricultural products.

The interstate commerce commission ordered Illinois railroads to increase intrastate freight rates to the level of the new interstate rates. This was the first intrastate freight rate case decided by the commission. The Illinois commission had approved a 35 per cent increase in freight rates, but the federal body holds a 40 per cent increase was justified.

Directors of the chamber of commerce of the United States through Clyde Dawson of Denver, one of their number, announced their opposition to the packers' bill and the coal industry. It was asserted that the bills mean an abandonment of the principle that this is a government of laws and not of men.

The United States either should enter upon a naval holiday agreement with Great Britain and Japan or it should make sure that it is building a thoroughly efficient and modern navy, Senator Borah told the senate.

Another steel strike, greater than the strike of 1919, will break out within the next few years unless congress takes preventive measures, according to members of the interchurch commission who testified before the senate labor committee.

A delegation from the Union League club of Chicago urged the replanting of cutover forests and the elimination of lumber waste in testimony before the agricultural committee of the house on the Snell forestry bill to establish a national policy of forestry.

The allied supreme council's action in approving recognition of Latvia and Esthonia was pronounced by the administration a rejection of President Wilson's appeal to the powers to enter into a "solemn engagement" to preserve the territorial integrity of Russia.

Responding to a resolution, Secretary Baker said it was the policy of the war department not to sell any docks or terminals built for the army during the war, but to lease the properties, giving the shipping board preference.

Secretary Baker asked congress for an additional appropriation of $285,000 for payment of damages caused by the explosion of the Gillespie munitions plant in New Jersey in 1918.

Lawyers before the judiciary committee strongly condemned orders they asserted were issued by the department of justice at the time of the 1919 so-called "red raids" denying counsel to aliens who were arrested.

During consideration of the question of the disposition of the seized German cables before the foreign relations committee Acting Secretary of State Davis submitted the records of the peace conference on the subject.

Only one man in the United States paid on income tax on an income of over $5,000,000 in 1918.

Representatives of dairy and live stock interests, in asking increased duties on imports, declared the decline in farm values was more responsible for the closing of factories and the spread of industrial unemployment than any other cause.

The interstate commerce commission ordered the Iowa railroads to increase passenger rates 20 per cent.

Protests from fertilized manufacturers may cause the house to delay action on the Muscle Shoals nitrate bill until the next session.

Answering Senator Kenyon's charge that British hostility to the packers is due to their efforts to ship meat to Germany in 1915, the Institute of American Meat Packers in a statement cited that Great Britain had paid the packers in full for the cargoes unjustifiably seized in transit from the United States, then neutral, to other neutral nations.

Organized labor contended before the senate foreign relations committee that resumption of trade with Russia would relieve the present industrial depression, while John Spargo warned that the soviet government might repudiate credits advanced to finance such trade and produce "economic bankruptcy and revolution" in the United States.

The growing sentiment in favor of reciprocal tariffs was denounced by Representative Watson of Pennsylvania of the house ways and means committee.

The American people have saved one billion dollars in their drink bill since prohibition went into effect, according to Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon league.

Suede cotton glove manufacturers told the house ways and means committee that their industry, which was established for the first time in this country during the war, is threatened with complete destruction by competition from the former German monopoly.

Department of justice again roundly denounced for its Red raids last year.

Emergency agricultural tariff bill up for discussion in the senate for the first time. Simultaneously, agricultural interests' demands for permanent protection through increased duties given consideration by the house ways and means committee.

Clifford Thorne, Chicago, counsel for farm organizations, urged legislation restricting speculative dealings in futures.

A one per cent tax on final sales and a tax of 10 per cent on undistributed profits of corporations advocated by Representative Bacharach, New Jersey, as a substitute for the excess profits tax.

Acting Secretary of State Davis tells senate foreign relations committee how Japan, with the backing of England, is endeavoring to deprive America of equal Pacific cable rights on Yap.

Senator Fletcher introduced a resolution, which went over, directing the postmaster general to report the names of former service men or their widows recommended for postoffice appointments and which has been sent in by the President, but had not been acted upon by the senate.

Charges that appointment of Maj. Gen. George C. Rickards as chief of the war department militia bureau was made contrary to the spirit of the law are made in resolutions introduced by Senator Capper of Kansas, asking the department to close the recommendations of the appointee.

President Wilson transmitted a message reporting changes that had been made in customs districts during the year, this being the first message since his illness signed by him with pen and ink.

Senator Edge of New Jersey introduced a bill that would require all purchases for supplies of contracts for labor and materials entered into by the shipping board of Emergency Fleet Corporation to be made only after advertising and let to the lowest responsible bidder.

Joint commission on selection of a naval base on the Pacific coast agreed upon Alameda, on San Francisco bay, as the site for the main naval fleet base on that coast.

Senators Johnson and Phelan, California, are up in arms over the proposal to grant the Japanese the same civil rights as other aliens in America.

Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel, anti-saloon league, told the senate appropriations committee the death rate among prohibition enforcement officers was higher than that of the American army during the war.

Fiber rug manufacturers and importers of Japanese goods clashed before the house ways and means committee over tariff duties.

Congress shows concern over the unemployment problem, and Senator Kenyon wires mayors throughout the country for suggestions.

Negro population census figures show increases during the last decade, at a higher rate in north than in south.

The ways and means committee was told by T. W. Monell, a Colorado farmer, that farmers of the country will reduce their production if congress fails to provide tariff protection for their crops. Clifford Thorne of Chicago, described the Chicago Board of Trade as the greatest speculative market in the world, and urged legislation which would terminate speculation in grain futures at the end of a definite period.

Wait a Minute

BY HOWARD P. WARWICK

Uncle Henry says: "When my wife wants to get even with me she accepts a dinner invitation for both of us on the night I have set aside to take my bath."

Life's Discomforts.

Living next door to a fellow who belongs to a band.

Of course short skirts are sensible, but that's not why they are worn.

PICKING A CABINET.

One of the first jobs to confront a new president of this land of the free is to pick a cabinet. Sometimes he does his own picking and sometimes he asks help. This is always forthcoming as everybody likes to pick cabinets, especially if they voted for president. Since cabinet picking is a sport only in season once every four years and doesn't conflict with golf, there are many voluntary pickers. Many are too peaceful ordinarily to pick a quarrel, but they'll pick a cabinet any time.

Since cabinet picking is in style just now, and we believe in style when it doesn't cost anything, here is our preference for Harding's cabinet and the reasons for selecting each one. Lots of pickers never give any reasons.

Enrico Caruso for sec. of state. He is an opera star who has temperament and therefore could deal intelligently with the temperamental European countries that are always fighting comic opera wars. Caruso is a great tenor and could sing his way into the hearts of the foreign diplomats and they would forget to ask us to sign on the dotted line surrendering our independence.

Shylock for sec. of treasury. We choose Shylock because he is a famous money lender, and right now many of the nations believe the United States is a hock shop. If he were at the head of the treasury a pound of flesh would be security for a billion dollars and no one would want to do any borrowing.

Napoleon Bonaparte for sec. of war. Everyone is familiar with this individual's military genius. Besides, if he didn't make good he could be banished to Guam and we wouldn't have to put up with him in Washington as we've had to with Mr. Baker.

Socrates for sec. of navy. Being the husband of the scolding Xantippe, Socrates has had enough experience in quarreling to enable him to defend himself against the fussy admirals.

Mark Antony for att'y general. Mark preached a fine oration over Caesar's body and talked Cleopatra into loving him, demonstrating that he was a good talker and therefore would make a good lawyer.

Dr. Mayo for sec. of interior. Doc is a great surgeon and familiar with lots of interiors. If he won't accept, our second choice is some good interior decorator or paperhanger.

The weather man for postmaster general. Since he is no good as a weather man he might make a good postmaster general. At any rate he couldn't be worse than Burleson.

Maud Muller for sec. of agriculture. Maud won fame raking hay, which is an agricultural pursuit. It makes her a practical farmer, and this job needs such a person.

Herbert Hoover for sec. of commerce. Herb is selected because all the cabinet pickers choose him and we do not want to drop his name and appear eccentric.

Hercules for sec. of labor. There ought to be a laboring man at the head of this department, and Hercules has proved a good one. Didn't he perform a dozen Herculean labors?

Useless Occupation.

Kicking about the weather.

Some men are never happy unless they can find something to be unhappy about.

A Pessimist Is—

A man who, on a warm February day, predicts blizzards and freezing weather in May.

Because a woman is a spinster is no sign she's a man hater. Maybe she was unfortunate enough to become acquainted only with woman haters.

Why is it that the child who isn't bashful is the one who always has sticky hands?

Commissioner of Immigration Anthony Caminetti told the immigration committee the United States should cooperate with foreign governments to prevent departure for this country of aliens who could not qualify for admission at American ports.

Representative Patterson (Republican), New Jersey, introduced a bill proposing to fund the entire national debt into long-term bonds. Present bonds outstanding would be replaced by a new issue of not to exceed $30,000,000,000.

THREE RETIRING PRESIDENTS IGNORED THEIR SUCCESSORS

THE custom, established by Washington of the retiring president's honoring his successor by personal participation in the ceremonies, has been breached in but three instances in the history of the American presidency. The unique distinction of having studiously disregarded this courtesy belongs to the two Adamses—in the other instance that of Andrew Johnson and Grant, the shoe was on the other foot. It was the incoming president, Grant, who declined to permit Johnson to accompany him to the ceremonies.

In Grant's case there was at least the excuse of a bitter personal feud that had arisen between him and the retiring president, growing out of the removal and reinstatement of Secretary of War Stanton. When Johnson undertook to remove Stanton from his cabinet portfolio, he had appointed Grant to hold the office temporarily. Johnson, in his subsequent fight with Stanton, who resisted his dismissal under the tenure of office act, had the backing of all the other members of his cabinet except Grant, who took no sides in the dispute, and when Stanton was reinstated by the senate, Grant promptly resigned and admitted Stanton back to the office. This brought up an acrimonious dispute between Grant and Johnson and from that time they never met or exchanged courtesies except on necessary official occasions. When the arrangements for the inauguration of Grant were being made the question of Johnson's accompanying him to the capital was discussed and, being referred to Grant for decision, the latter let it be known that he did not desire Johnson to ride in the same carriage with him and the result was that Johnson did not make his appearance at any stage of the proceedings.

Very little, if any, defense has been put forward by the biographers of John Adams for his conduct in refusing to attend the inauguration of Thomas Jefferson. It was probably a matter of temperament, with a modicum of political feeling superadded. John Adams was an intense Federalist and he looked upon the election of Jefferson as in the nature of a revolution—it was almost like the coming of the mob to the Tuileries. Henry Adams, one of his descendants, says in his History of the United States, that his ancestor was "probably wise to retire from a stage where everything was arranged to point censure upon his principles, and where he would have seemed, in his successor's opinion, as little in place as George III would have appeared at the installation of Wshington."

However that may be, Adams ignored the whole proceedings quite in the Adams manner, methodically and completely. As one of his biographers, John T. Morse, Jr., says:

Adams-Jackson Quarrel.

"Adams sat signing appointments to office and attending to business till the close of the last hour of his term. Then, before the people were astir on the morning which ushered in the day of Jefferson's inauguration, he quietly drove out of Washington. It was the worst possible manifestation of all those petty faults fhich formed such vexatious blemishes in Adams' singularly compounded character. He was crushed beneath an intense disappointment which he did not deserve; he was humiliated by an unpopularity which he did not merit."

The behavior of his son, John Quincy Adams, on the inauguration of his successor, Andrew Jackson, was notable in contrast with that of Jackson four years previously. Jackson, though defeated in a contest which had been thrown into the house, was present at the inauguration of his successful opponent and was the first to grasp his hand after the delivery of the inaugural address. But there was little love lost, political or otherwise, between Jackson and the second Adams. In the election of 1824 Jackson believed, and asserted the belief to the day of his death, that he had been defeated by a deal between John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay over the portfolio of secretary of state—the famous combination between Blifil and Black George." The campaign they had just passed through had been one characterized by intense bitterness and personalities that entered into the domestic life and the families of the candidate. As a matter of fact, Jackson and Adams, at bottom, cordially hated each other and probably each was glad to do away with a function that would have been only an official farce. The newspapers of the time viewed the incident as an expected one and had little comment to make. The Niles Register of March 27, 1829, commenting on the inauguration proceedings, dismissed the matter with this incidental statement:

"It is proper to mention, for the preservation of the facts, that General Jackson did not call upon President Adams, and that Mr. Adams gave not his attendance at the installation of President Jackson."

Adams, in his diary, wrote quite fully on the subject, without, however offering any apology for his failure to observe the usual custom of participating in his successor's installation. He said:

Adams Went Riding.

"On the eleventh day of this month Andrew Jackson of Tennessee was declared elected President. On the same day the President-elect arrived in this city and took lodgings at Gadsby's hotel. He has not thought proper to hold any personal communication with me since his arrival. I sent him word by Marshal Ringgold that I should remove with my family from the house (the White House) so that he may, if he thinks proper, receive his visits of congratulation here on the 4th of March. He desired Ringgold to thank me for this information; spoke uncertainly whether he would come into the house on the 4th or not, but said if it would be in any manner inconvenient to my family to remove, he wished us not to hurry ourselves at all, but to stay in the house as long as it should suit our convenience, were it even a month.

"His avoidance of me has been noticed in the newspapers. The Telegraph newspaper has assigned for a reason of this incivility that he knows I have been personally concerned in the publications against his wife in the National Journal. This is not true. I have not been privy to any publication in any newspaper against either himself or his wife. Within a few days another reason has been assigned. Mr. David Hoffman of Baltimore urged me to attend the inauguration and said in that event he was informed it was General Jackson's intention to pay me a visit, his reason for not having done it before having been the chance there might have been of his meeting Mr. Clay with me. Mr. Ringgold says that Mr. McLean, the postmaster general, told him that he had conversed with the general upon his abstaining from visiting me, and that the general had told him he came here with the intention of calling upon me, but had been dissuaded from it by his friends."

Thus matters stood until the day of the inauguration dawned, and then, while the hubbub, with its "barrels of orange punch," was going on the retiring President took a quiet little horseback ride, as attested by this entry in his diary:

"This day Andrew Jackson of Tennessee was inaugurated as President of the United States. * * * The day was warm and spring-like, and I rode on my horse, with Watkins, into the city, and thence through F street to the Rockville turnpike, and over that till I came to the turn of the road, by which I returned over College hill back to the house."

Philip W. Ayers, of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, told the agriculture committee that the United States is employing the benighted methods of China in its policy of stripping forests. Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the American Forestry association, declared the public has to pay the fiddler in "this dance of death." Both witnesses indorsed the Snell forestry bill.

In ancient Persia a dog was employed to drive away the demons who were supposed to wait for the soul of a dead man.

THE MYSTERY OF THE SILVER DAGGER

By Randall Parrish

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Continued From Last Week.

CHAPTER XXII.

A Venture of Peril.

I must have remained unconscious for an hour or more. I never really knew how long, for my watch had disappeared, yet it was still night when I again painfully opened my eyes and endeavored to perceive my surroundings. At first all was a blank; not that I failed to see and note certain things in my immediate neighborhood, but memory deserted me. I could not recall clearly what had occurred. Then it all came back with a flash of revelation—the three men facing me in Costigan's little office; Harris' threat, and the fierce fight which had followed my words of defiance. Memory of the blow which ended the struggle caused me to lift a hand to my head; the scalp was bruised and broken, the hair matted with clotted blood, yet I could not believe the injury was a serious one. My body ached, as though I might have been savagely kicked after I fell, and my throat was raw from the pressure of Costigan's knuckles, yet no bones seemed broken, and, with an effort, I could use my limbs. Satisfied on this point, and assured that I was alone, I braced myself on one arm, and, in a sitting posture, endeavored to survey my surroundings.

My head reeled dizzily, and was intensely sore to the touch, yet the brain seemed to clear as I became active, readily responding to the sense of sight. I was resting on the floor of a bare room of ordinary size, containing no vestige of furniture. What appeared to be a bedspread, originally white, had been thrown over me, and my head had reposed on an old coat, rolled up, for a pillow. The place was cold, with that indescribable chill peculiar to unused apartments, and through the one window, which was unshaded by a curtain, poured the direct light of an almost full moon. In this very silvery light every bit of that interior stood revealed in its hideous bareness, the roughly finished walls, with patches of plaster scaled off, the dirty floor, the single door and window, the rags amid which I rested. It was a hopeless scene.

I staggered to my feet, reeling a moment like a drunken man, and then finally found my way along the side wall to the window. My strength increased as I advanced, and courage was born with it—I was not dead; I might baffle those villains yet. Beyond doubt they had brought me here, and left me lying there, to live or die alone. They must have felt that I was safe enough in this place; that, even if I regained consciousness, no escape was possible, for they had left no guard. A glance without revealed the reason for such confidence. I was four stories up, a sheer brick wall below, and, at the bottom, a concrete walk. There was nothing between to cling to unless it might be the narrow coping of stone just beneath the window sill. I stared at this, almost hopefully, for an instant; then turned my eyes away with a shudder; it was scarcely as broad as the sole of my shoe and to think of creeping along there was merely the dream of a madman. The bright moonlight flooded everything about, yet I saw nothing familiar; I was evidently at the back end of a house, with others closely set on either side, and an alley beyond a small, enclosed yard. This latter was littered with dead weeds and rubbish of every description, and a small shed of some kind extended across the rear. Three stories below, but to the right, a narrow porch protected the back door. There was no movement visible anywhere, no gleam of light from the windows below me. I listened in vain for any sound; the night was as still as death, not even the echo of a distant street car reaching my ear. I was somewhere within the limits of the city; of that I felt assured, but beyond this could determine nothing.

I stole as silently as possible across to the door. It was securely locked, of course, and could be forced open, if at all, only by creating considerable alarm. The transom was of wood, and tightly closed; the mechanical devise with which it operated proved rusty, and refused to move. I stood, staring helplessly about, feeling the impossibility of escape. I could only wait for my jailers to appear, impotent to aid myself in any way—or her. After all, that last thought was the most impelling. Those fellows would turn to her, now that they had me securely in their hands. Inspired by the lure of that vast sum at stake, they would be restrained by no consideration of mercy, or even justice. While I did not believe they possessed all the information of which Harris had boasted, yet there must be some solid foundation for their persistent efforts. That they suspected Marie Gessler of being implicated in both murder and robbery was clearly evident; indeed, they not only suspected, but were convinced that she had done the deed. I was secretly obliged to admit that they had some reason to so believe; that they even possessed proof which would probably convict her in court of the crime. This gave them a terrible advantage over the girl, once they had her bodily in their possession. Guilty or not guilty, she could not establish her innocence; under torture and threat, such as they would doubtless use in their money lust, there was no knowing what might happen. Alone, helpless in the grasp of these unscrupulous crooks, her fate might be death, disgrace. Certainly it would be foul insult, and, if she failed to yield, the desire for revenge might even drive those cowards to a secret denouncement of her to the police. This, however, would be their last resort; they would exhaust all other efforts first. And no one else knew of her danger; no one else was in position to aid her; she must face this gang absolutely alone unless I could effect an escape. It was not merely my own life at stake; hers was also in the balance.

And the time in which to act was short. The fellows might already have her in their power, and, if I waited until daylight to attempt action, the danger of discovery would only be increased. Darkness, and the lateness of the hour, alone gave the slightest opportunity; if I escaped at all, it must be accomplished before my jailers returned, before they dreamed that I had aroused from unconsciousness, or had strength enough to make the attempt. Yet what possible way suggested itself? I felt in my pockets; they were utterly empty, except for a single overlooked bill. There was no means of egress other than the window, and that seemed hopeless. Yet in desperation I crossed over once more, and again looked out. The project appeared wildly impossible as ever, but I could not divorce my eyes, or thought, from that narrow stone coping. Could I —dare I—attempt to cling to that slight ledge in my stocking feet, even for the one or two steps necessary to reach the next window? The very conception of such a feat made my head reel giddily and my stomach rise in protest. Good God! it could never be done! I would fall head-long; be dashed to death instantly on the solid cement below; a single step would leave me clutching wildly for support. Besides, even if I made it by some miracle, what if that other window should be closed and locked? How could I ever move backward to regain safety? I shuddered at the picture, and covered my eyes with my hands.

Yet wait: there was a way, dangerous enough to be sure, yet possible if I possessed the necessary nerve. I uncovered my eyes, and looked out again, inspired by the new thought. There were opened blinds at each window; they would help some in grasping spots for the hands. The one within reach appeared solid enough, firmly anchored to the casement, and secured to the brick wall by means of an iron hook. Between the two the space to be traversed was not wide; a single stride on the ground beneath would bridge the distance. If I had something to cling to above—anything that would keep me upright—I might hold my footing on the narrow stone and make the passage slowly. It was a daring, deadly venture, but possible.

But what could I hope to utilize as a support? The bare room offered but a single suggestion—the dirty coverlet which had been thrown over me. This was ragged but strong, and I tested it with both hands and feet to assure myself. Torn apart from corner to corner, and twisted into the form of a rope, it ought to safely sustain my entire weight in case a foot slipped. I started to tear with my teeth, and thus succeeded in ripping the thing from end to end. It was scarcely long enough for the purpose, which compelled me to make the noose correspondingly small. However, with this improvised lasso gripped in my right hand, I took position astride the sill of the window, in an endeavor to project the loosened end over some protuberance of the blind beyond. By holding tight to the frame with my left hand, the right was left free, and I was enabled to lean out far enough to obtain a clear toss. There was little the noose could catch on, and I must have tried it vainly a half dozen times before I conceived the idea of permitting the outer end to slide down the face of the wall, rather than chancing it to a more direct throw forward. This experiment resulted in nothing for some time; the noose reaching its objective all right, but finding nothing to cling to, and so sliding along until it hung dangling below. The effort, however, made no noise, and I kept at it persistently, realizing that here was my only chance. The moon sank below the roof of a distant house, but its silver light still played upon the wall, and gave me a clear view.

Continued failure left me listless and discouraged. I lost hope, yet kept at it, and finally, to my surprise, the ring of the cloth settled over an iron projection of the hinge, and clung there, extending straight across from window to window. I hardly dared breathe as I drew the thing taut and tested the firmness with which it was held at the other end. The noose closed down tightly about the iron staple, and resisted every effort at release. To all seeming it was as safely anchored as though I had placed it there by hand. Somehow the very knowledge that this had been accomplished, that the way was now open, brought with it a renewal of the feeling of horror with which I had first contemplated the possibility of such an accomplishment. Would I ever dare the attempt? My head swam as I gazed downward, and then across, and I shrank back, absolutely terrified at the very thought.

Yet my nerve returned, and I found myself cool and determined. It was no pleasant job, to be sure, and I was compelled to steel myself to the attempt, yet I no longer held back paralyzed by fear. I believed now it might be done, and hence drove myself forward by sheer will power, forcing back the coward in me. I easily found a secure fastening for the strip of bed spread at my own window, and then, satisfied that it was taut and securely held at both ends, lowered my body cautiously over the sill, until my stocking feet nervously gripped the narrow stone of the coping. I dare not look down or permit my mind to dwell for an instant on what was below. Slowly I straightened up, until my entire weight was upheld by this precarious foot-hold. To advance step by step was impossible; all I could hope to accomplish in locomotion was to stealthily advance one foot a few inches, sliding it along the stone, ever retaining contact, and then, as carefully drawing the other after until they met, toe and heel. It was the slow progress of a snail, yet the slightest effort at hurrying would mean a certain fall.

This was not unduly perilous, however, so long as I retained firm hold on the sill, or even could grip my fingers over the lower frame of the open blind, as I was enabled thus to partially sustain my weight, and, even if a foot slipped, the feel of the solid wood yielded confidence. But finally my hand reached out and grasped only the cloth cord, twisted into some semblance of a rope, and, as it gave sickeningly to the pressure, the old fear swept over me in a torrent of agony. I could never make it—never! I would go swirling, crashing down to that death below. It was but a step, to be sure; a step and I could reach the firmness of the other blind; but, oh, the step—the speechless horror of it! Yet there was no going backward; I tried this, only to realize at once its impossibility, and the perspiration broke out from every pore, as the full horror of my situation suddenly flashed over me. I must go on, trusting to that thin, unstable cord, balancing myself above the gulf. There was no other way, no retreat, no means of escape. I do not know how the act was accomplished; it is hardly a memory, except as some wild delirium of sleep haunts one when they awake. It was done with closed eyes, with bated breath, with groping hands and feet working almost unconsciously, with a heart which seemed to have ceased functioning, and a deathly feeling of sickness no words can describe. Inch by inch I crept, hand encroaching on hand, foot pressing against foot, every slightest movement an inexpressible agony—then I gripped the support of wood once more, and clung to it as with the grasp of death.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Another Prisoner.

I clung there until my mind came back, until I felt the return of strength to my body, and I could look down through the moonlight without reeling dizzily. The blind was strong, firmly braced, and I felt safe in its protection. But what about the window beyond? Suppose it would be locked? or the room into which it opened, occupied? I could not continue to cling there in uncertainty; I must learn the truth —assure myself that I had not passed through all this tense agony in vain. Never again would I attempt to return; better far to surrender, and meet my fate at the mercy of those who held me prisoner. Yet there must be caution still, for the slightest misstep might send me plunging to the cement below.

I moved slowly, barely an inch at a time, each advancing foot feeling for support, but more confident now because of the grasp of my fingers on the upper wood. The window was closed, but dark and grimy looking, as though the room within had been long unoccupied. Its very appearance gave me courage. I balanced myself on the precarious footing of the stone, clinging tenaciously with my left hand to the iron hinge of the blind, while my right endeavored to raise the sash. The posture enabled me to exert but little force, and at first I believed the window firmly fastened down—the suspicion leaving me numb with despair. But reckless tugging loosened its hold, and enabled me to shove up the sash little by little, until finally the opening became sufficient for me to squeeze through. I felt as though I had returned from the dead, the nervous reaction so great that I lay for a moment on the floor where I had fallen, unable to move. I knew I was alone, the space untenanted, the walls as bare as in that other room from which I had fled. I knew this, and in my exhaustion cared to know no more.

Then I staggered to my knees, and, with opened eyes stared curiously about, gathering my wits together. There was nothing to see but the four walls, revealed in the dull glow of the sinking moon. The place was exactly like the room I had deserted, dirtier if possible, with only the one window and door. I tried the latter, and it opened silently, permitting me to glance out into a narrow dark hallway, uncarpeted. The light from the window behind was insufficient to afford me much of a view, yet I could dimly discern the top of a flight of stairs leading down to the story below. I slipped out, and closed the door softly behind me, being plunged instantly into funeral blackness.

I groped a way forward toward the stairs, guided by a hand against the wall, until the touch of the upper rail assured me of my position. No gleam of light appeared below to warn of any danger in that direction. Undoubtedly, at this hour, whoever might be in the house would be asleep, and the only way out was to descend. A narrow strip of carpeting—rag I took it to be from the feeling—extended down the center of the stairs, sufficient to muffle any footsteps, and I paused a moment listening for the slightest noise amid the darkness beneath. All remained still and mysterious; so that I drew forth my shoes from a coat pocket and slipped them on.

Twice the boards creaked ominously under my tread, sounding terrific in that silence, and causing me to hang in suspense over the banister rail, holding my breath in fear of discovery. Yet the noise must have been unheard, as no stir resulted, and I ventured again to slowly feel my way down gingerly, testing each step before trusting it with my full weight. At last I attained the wider space at the bottom, and sought blindly to explore my surroundings. The darkness was intense; I could not even perceive my own hand held before my eyes. If there were windows, they were tightly shuttered, and I felt none in my groping along the wall. But for the carpet underfoot, and a small sofa encountered in a recess, I would have believed myself in a deserted house. I knew I was on the third floor, yet there was no curve in the banisters, showing a way to the next flight of stairs, nor could I locate them by any effort. I felt that I knew where they ought to be, but they were not there, and, as result of blindly groping about, I lost all sense of direction, and must have wandered into a side-room through an undraped recess, for I suddenly brought up against a table, littered with papers and books.

To Be Continued.

HALT IN SHIPBUILDING OPPOSED BY DANIELS

It would be a "fatal mistake" to stop work for six months on the six great battle cruisers under construction for the American navy, Secretary Daniels said in discussing Senator Borah's resolution, adopted by the senate, asking the senate naval committee whether it would be feasible and advisable to stop naval building for that length of time.

The naval secretary deprecated any suggestion that capital ships be abandoned in favor of submarine and aircraft, declaring that it was necessary for the first line defense to be a well rounded machine of battleships, battle cruisers, destroyers, submarine, aircraft and other types.

Gallstone Troubles

Free book tells of improved method of treating inflammation of gall bladder and bile ducts associated with gallstones. Write Dr. E. E. Paddock, Box 201, TB, Kansas City, Mo.

MUTT AND JEFF—Evidently Jeff Ate Pickles and Ice Cream Before He Crawled in the Hay — By "BUD" FISHER

FOR THE LOVE OF MIKE, WHAT'S THE IDEA OF A LIGHT AT THIS TIME OF NIGHT?
I JUST HAD A HARROWING EXPERIENCE, MUTT! I SAW A GHOST, AND IT TALKED TO ME, TOO! WHEW!
A GHOST!! WHAT DID IT SAY?
I DON'T KNOW WHAT HE SAID BUT I SAW HIM JUST AS PLAIN AS I SEE YOU NOW! HE WAS A REGULAR CHATTER-BOX!
I'LL BET HE DIDN'T TALK AT ALL! YOU ONLY IMAGINED IT!
I TELL YOU HE DID TALK! THE GHOST SAT IN THAT CHAIR! WHEW! MY WORD! I WONDER IF HE'S HIDDEN UNDER THE BED!
BUT IF HE TALKED YOU CERTAINLY OUGHT TO KNOW WHAT HE SAID!
HOW SHOULD I KNOW? I'M NOT SKILLED IN DEAD LANGUAGES!
SAP!
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Questions and Answers

Rule 1—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. This department will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm not tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine or Biblican interpretations; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions.

Theodore Roosevelt

Can you publish a brief biography of Theodore Roosevelt?—H. S., Mt. Liberty, Ohio:

Theodore Roosevelt was born in New York, Oct. 8, 1858. After his graduation from Harvard in 1880, he traveled in Europe for a year. He was a member of the state assembly of New York from 1881 to 1884. In 1886 he was a candidate for mayor of New York, but was defeated. In 1889 he was appointed to the United States civil service commission by President Harrison.

During his six years' incumbency he strictly endeavored to apply the test of merit to all executive positions, with the result that the commission assumed a position of importance it has never since lost, and the civil service commission law gained a new vitality. He resigned from the civil service commission to accept a position as president of the board of New York police commissioners. He entirely reorganized it. The members of the police force were appointed and promoted impartially. By his rigorous enforcement of the laws and ordinances he gave unwonted effectiveness to the office.

In 1897 he resigned to become assistant secretary of the navy. Again he accomplished his work well. By his efforts, appropriations of money were made for target practice. The marksmanship of the gunners was thus improved. In 1898 he resigned his office to enter the army. He assisted Gen. Wood in recruiting a regiment of cowboys. Roosevelt was second in command, but the regiment was known as "Roosevelt's Rough Riders."

After leaving the army with the rank of colonel, he was elected governor of New York. In 1900 he was elected vice president. When McKinley was shot, and when he died later, Roosevelt succeeded to the presidency. He continued the policy of President McKinley, and in 1904 he was elected President by a larger plurality than was ever received by any other high candidate for that office.

After his presidential term had ended, Roosevelt went to Africa on a hunting trip. He then returned to this country, where he was royally received by the people and the rulers.

He ran for President in 1912, but was defeated by Woodrow Wilson. He was a member of the Dutch Reformed church. Roosevelt died January 6, 1919, at his home on Sagamore Hill at Oyster Bay, Long Island, N. Y. A blood clot on the brain was fatal while he slept.

Languages of World

Please tell me something about the leading languages of the world and the number of people using the different ones.—H. B., Ansonia, Ohio.

It is said that there are 3,424 spoken languages or dialects in the world, distributed as follows: America, 1,624; Asia, 937; Europe, 587; Africa, 276. More than 150,000,000 people speak the English language, more than 120,000,000 the German, more than 90,000,000 people the Russian, more than 60,000,000 people the French, more than 55,000,000 people the Spanish, more than 40,000,000 people the Italian, and more than 30,000,000 people the Portuguese. These are the principal languages spoken by the people of the world. Among other languages spoken are the Dutch, Scandinavian, Greek, Hungarian, Persian, Arabic, Hebrew, Malay, Chinese, Japanese, Tartar, Australian, Turkish and the African languages.

Sitting Bull

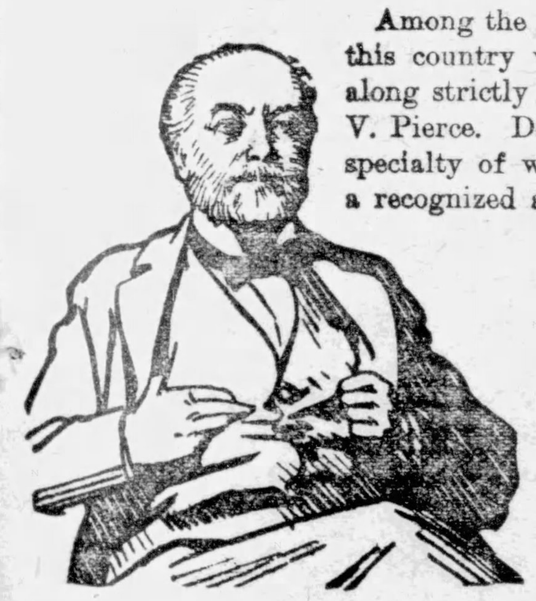
I would like to have a biography of Sitting Bull published in this department.—I. T., Wellford, W. Va.

Sitting Bull, the Sioux Indian chief was born in Dakota about 1837, and died on Dec. 15, 1890. He was the son of Jumping Bull and the nephew of Four Horns and Hunting-His Lodge, all Sioux chiefs. He was first named the Sacred Stand, but at the age of 14, having slain and scalped his first enemy, his name was changed to Sitting Bull. When a young man he showed enmity toward the whites and was repudiated by the more peaceable members of his tribe. During the Civil war Sitting Bull led in massacres of whites in Iowa and Minnesota and in 1864 was driven by the United States troops in the Big Horn country and to the Yellowstone.

Two years later this chief made a pretense of treating with the government, but in 1869 was again on the warpath. Until 1876 he was engaged almost continuously in warfare with whites or friendly Indians. That year Sitting Bull's band exterminated the force commanded by General Custer sent against them on the Little Big Horn. After the massacre he escaped with his followers into Canada, and there remained until 1879, when to end a precarious existence he accepted the amnesty promised by General Miles and returned to United States territory.

Though submissive, he was never friendly with the government, and in 1888 influenced the Indians not to sell their lands. During the Messiah craze in 1890 his influence was considered dangerous, and his arrest was ordered. In an attempt to carry out this order he was killed, together with his son, several chiefs, and members of the Indian police.

A Successful Man



Among the notable professional men of this country who achieved great success along strictly legitimate lines was Dr. R. V. Pierce. Devoting his attention to the specialty of women's diseases, he became a recognized authority in that line. His work, "The Common Sense Medical Adviser," is now in three million homes in this country and Europe. At one time Dr. Pierce represented his home district in Congress.

Fifty years ago last winter, this noted physician gave to the world a Prescription which has never been equalled for the weaknesses of women. Many women in every hamlet, town or city will gladly testify that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription did them a world of good.

Another of this great physician's successful remedies is known as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and, like the "Prescription," is now sold by druggists everywhere, in both liquid and tablets. The list of men and women all over the universe who have successfully used it for indigestion and as a blood tonic and system builder, makes an amazing total of thousands.

If you desire a cloth-bound copy of a new edition of the "Medical Adviser" by Dr. Pierce, send one dollar to the Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. It is a book of 1000 pages of ready reference. For those not within easy reach of professional aid at critical times, and in cases of emergency or dangerous accidents, it is invaluable.

American Legion News and Views

HENRY J. RYAN of Boston, Mass., has been selected as chairman of the new National Americanism commission. Mr. Ryan has established offices at national headquarters at Indianapolis where he is laying the groundwork for furthering the objects of the commission effectively inaugurated by Arthur Woods of New York, the retiring chairman.

Other members of the commission are: To serve one year—Fiorello H. La Guardia, New York City; William B. Follett, Portland, Ore.; E. K. Bixby, Muskogee, Okla.; Edgar H. Baird, Philadelphia; Garland W. Powell, Cumberland, Md.; Richard F. Beirne, Richmond, Va. To serve two years—Peyton H. Hoge, Jr., Louisville, Ky.; A. H. Ganser, Bay City, Mich.; Colonel Gordon Johnson, U. S. A., chief of staff to General Leonard Wood, Fort Sheridan, Ill. To serve three years—Will Percy, Greenville, Miss.; Dwight Davis, St. Louis, Mo.; F. O. Horton, Des Moines, Iowa; Lindsey Blayney, Houston, Texas, and Leonard Withington, Honolulu, Hawaii.

It will be the Legion's aim under Mr. Ryan to co-ordinate and consolidate the Americanism activities of the Y. M. C. A., Red Cross, Knights of Columbus, Masons, Salvation Army, National Security league and many other organizations. To this end a conference of representatives will be held in Washington on Feb. 22.

"Farthest from a railroad of any post in the United States," is the claim of Phillips-Edwards Post of Pinedale, Wyo., which is 110 miles away from the nearest railway line. There are 35 members in the post which represents a territory of 500 square miles. "Let the boys shoot at that," challenges the post.

Officials of the department of Massachusetts have started a sweeping investigation into the reported swindling of veterans and gold star relatives by unscrupulous lawyers who demand exorbitant fees for obtaining compensation in cases of injury and death. The widow of one man, it was declared, had paid a lawyer's fee of 10 per cent of the $10,000 due to her through the death of her husband overseas. The War Risk Act prohibits any lawyer receiving more than $3 as a fee for pressing a compensation claim.

General Mangin is arranging for the collection of subscriptions for the erection of a monument in Paris in memory of American volunteers who fought with the French army. The monument will cost $100,000 and no foreign contributions will be accepted. A public ceremony in honor of the American volunteers will be held before the monument each year.

Alice M. French of Indianapolis, president of the National War Mothers, has announced that plans are afoot to charter a ship next June to carry mothers of American soldiers in the world war to view the battlefields and cemeteries of France and Belgium. Mrs. French, in conference with Secretary Baker recently, was advised that she should take up the matter of the proposed trip with the new administration.

The American Legion will not oppose the production of German opera in New York this winter, William F. Deegan, vice commander of the Legion in New York state, has announced.

Deegan said that the opposition last year was due largely to the fact that the producers last year were recognized pro-Germans. Some of them had been under surveillance during the war, which condition, he says, no longer exists.

How to Heal Leg Sores

A new illustrated book sent free to readers by the successful specialist, D. H. J. Whittier, Suite 146, 421 East 11th St., Kansas City, Mo., tells how to be rid of leg sores by using his unique discovery, result of 32 years specializing. Writ for your free copy today.—Adv.

PRICE OF FORDSON TRACTOR IS REDUCED

The price of the Fordson tractor has been reduced from $790 to $625, effective immediately, Edsel Ford, president of the Ford Motor Co. announced. Reduction in price of materials and operation of the plants at maximum production made the reduction possible, the statement said.

Prices of Ford cars will be restored to the high level reached during the war unless there is an increased demand for automobiles which would enable the Ford plants to operate at maximum production and at minimum cost, the statement declared.

FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

COLOR and texture literally seem to make the late winter gowns which will be lovely, too, to wear with furs in the spring when the long coats may be discarded. No. 9858 knows the season's fads and fancies, and has adopted them. A soft woolen weave forms the top built over a narrow satin skirt of darker shade, the same silken material forming the collar. If Martha were going to wear it, the sleeves would be either just below the elbow, or the long, tight sleeve that 9869 is wearing. They are so much more becoming to most people.

But then, you have learned by this time, that Martha is a "crank" about the small things, a fact learned long ago by the fitters in the shops where she has to be bundled into the ready-to-wear things, because she hasn't time to make her own "duds." But they are so nice about her "crankiness"—and so are you.

Unless one may have numerous changes to follow the extreme of style, simplicity should be the keynote. With one gown like either of the ones mentioned, immaculate washable gloves, a neat, becoming hat and boots with heels that make frequent visits to the shoe-shop—heels, like morals, should be kept "straight"—one may know the satisfaction of feeling well enough dressed to go anywhere. And, with stay-at-home 9878 always ready and willing to save one's better attire, what more could one ask?

Smart Miss 9858, or 9869 can honorably become Madame 9878, "Without Benefit of Clergy," as Rudyard Kipling would say. One naturally thinks of the perfect housewife as "madame," although all who wear that proud title are not housewives by any manner of means. Some women always dwell in their butterfly cocoons.

You may obey the order to "open your mouth and shut your eyes" whenever you need "something to make you wise." But if 9868 won't disclose what she is hiding behind her until you do, you might just open your mouth, for that expresses admiration, and see if those half measures won't answer. You'll be needing both your eyes to see how attractive she is. It's such a pretty little frock for such a pretty little girl.

Today Martha saw a very smartly attired woman, all her "selvages" stamped with the hall-mark of New York's most exclusive shops. Although her hair was almost white, she radiated health that one expects to find only in the very young and personality that it takes many years and many climes to generate. Perfect grooming will give that air. Her almost invisible taupe veil was neatly adjusted over an almost unadorned little turban of taupe duvetyne, the velvety softness of that material being repeated in the darker touches of her taupe frock, extremely simple and cut square at the neck. Little 9868 "wears" her neck the same way. Around her throat was a tightly crushed band of material the same as her hat and buttoned in front with three tiny balls of self-tone fur. That little, detached choker collar gave the touch of the unusual and she had not forgotten becomingness in any attempt to be original and individual.

The only jewel of any kind that she wore was a black onyx ring, shaped like a domino and almost as large, with a huge pearl in the middle. Another little touch that was different. The minute Martha spied her she knew that there would be things worth looking at and telling you about, if she would but remove her fur and cloth coat. Needless

No. 9,869—Miss or Small Woman's Dress—Cut in sizes 14 to 20 years. Size 16 requires 2¾ yards 44-inch material, with ⅜ yard 36-inch contrasting and ⅝ yard 36-inch lining for camisole.

No. 9,858 — Lady's Long-Waisted Dress—Cut in sizes 36 to 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2⅝ yards 44-inch material and 1⅞ yards 36-inch satin. The panelled overskirt is slightly gathered to a long-waisted bodice.

No. 9,867—Lady's One-Piece Skirt—Cut in sizes 26 to 32 inches waist measure. Size 26 requires 2¼ yards 44-inch material.

No. 9,868 — Girl's Dress — Cut in sizes 8 to 14 years. The bib front of the waist, bound with braid, makes a very interesting trimming feature. Size 8 requires 2½ yards 36-inch material, with 6¼ yards binding.

No. 9,878 — Lady's Apron — Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅝ yards 32-inch material, with 1¼ yards 36-inch contrasting material.

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of the above designs at the rate of 15 cents for each pattern. These patterns are stylish and perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give number, size, age, etc.

MARTHA HOLDEN BOOKS OF FASHIONS issued quarterly, 10c a copy. Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

OUR PEACE PAGE

THE INVISIBLE GUEST

BY MARTHA HOLDEN.

IF YOU are so blessed, so honored as to have a child-soul in your care to make or mar by the things you are teaching it, be sure—oh, so very sure—that you invite an invisible guest to your table at least once this month. It is very like, in its influence, its lesson, to entertaining an angel unaware!

Across the seas—and God's Word makes that only next door—are hordes of little, innocent children being made into small beasts by hunger and cold. They snatch and tear and steal, in some districts "over there" and have even forgotten to speak, if they ever were taught, any intelligible language. They come from their places of refuge in droves—snarling, whimpering little animals divested of all the marks of childhood, small skeletons that still harbor a soul, but, except in form, showing no trace of being human beings. These are the ones whose natural guardians were lost during the war, and who have huddled together with the instinct of the beasts to seek their kind. Others starve in the arms of helpless mothers, or before the eyes of crippled, maimed fathers. And yet God, in His wisdom has made them neighbors of ours—little brothers whom now we are going to have a chance to feed at our own tables and warm at our own hearts and firesides.

Martha confesses that she hasn't informed herself as she should, so she doesn't know whether or not the same day is to be observed nationally as "Invisible Guest Day." Sufficient to her has been the fact that Toledoans are to have the blessed privilege of feeding some of the little ones who have known nothing but suffering since the dark hour in which they were born. Think of it! Thousands of children who never have laughed or played! "The Kingdom of Heaven" could not come of such as they. The Master gathered them ALL tenderly in His arms—we should remember that—not just the little children of our own household or city. What will the world reap, if it sow nothing but these tares!

So, if it is not made a national day by the Young Women's Christian Association, where the beautiful idea was originated, you might make it a community day. Just to make it all seem more real, more personal to yourselves, as well as to the little ones whom you would have learn this lesson of brotherly love and responsibility, you might set a place and draw up a chair at your table, a place vacant except for a lighted candle which we feel must send rays of cheer and hope much farther than our earthly eyes can see.

Then, whatever the meal would have cost for an actual and honored guest at your board—when you would be sure to have chicken and "everything—you would set aside and send to this invisible—but very present—guest of yours, through whomever had been designated in the community. And you could entertain as many of them as you chose. They probably wouldn't even mind two meals on the same day!

Just before you went to the table, asking God's especial blessing upon your Invisible Guest, you might tell your own well-fed, warm-as-toast, tenderly little ones something of the history of their guest. They'll never forget!

With your cleverness and ingenuity you'll "think up" ways to make your own lad or lassie feel that, through some little self-sacrifice of their own, the unseen visitor is their very own. Then eyes will rival the candlelight in brightness and there will be glow in their young breasts enough to warm many a shivering little creature, invisible only to the eye.

The word came about it all to the local Y. W. C. A., and, feeling that it should be a bigger and more general thing than one organization could handle, it was made a civic event.

When the invisible guest is entertained in the home, the money will be taken to the nearest drug store. In all the hotels and downtown eating places, everyone will be asked to duplicate the price of their own meal for one of these hungry children. Perhaps some will try to reduce the usual cost of their meal, but there will be more—thank God—who have the true vision, who can visualize the hungry eyes and the claw-like hands held out to them beseechingly, and these will double or treble the price of their own meal, or will go without entirely, giving both amounts to this great charity. One could well go without one meal for these mere babes who never have known what it is to sit down at a table and "dine." That bothersome "lump in the throat" will spoil the appetite of some of the tender hearted, but there will be food for thought and a satisfied feeling about the heart much better than pampering the stomach. One could hardly be happy in gorging one's self in the presence of such a company of Invisible Guests who have starved for so long—so long!

And if you have no community day of this sort, yet you need not deprive yourself and your children of the inestimable privilege of entertaining an Invisible Guest. Just consult your nearest Y. W. C. A., or your minister, or your heart.

"Love will find a way!"

MERRY-GO-ROUND

One storm blows the night this way,
But another brings the day.
—Lathrop.

WE PREDICT "SHOWERS."

How about admitting a couple of invalids into your happy circle? We haven't walked for 10 and 18 years respectively, and life seems a little dreary sometimes, but we try to bear our cross smilingly. We never before have tried to enter—always afraid of that horrid monster, the waste basket. Maybe this will slip by, if Aunt Martha is in good spirits and not disgusted with such a letter. Now if we could only write letters like Sister Pal, or Bachelor Bill, we would have tried long ago. But one can never tell what they can do until they try, so we are taking for our motto: "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again." We live in town with our parents and have no employment or anything to occupy our time and our main object in writing is to see how many of you would mind writing and cheering a couple of shut-ins. Why don't you girls and boys begin planning what your life work is to be and what you can do to make this old world a better dwelling place? Practice a little more of your preaching and your ideals will appear in due time. There are thousands of things that we might do that God wants done, if we just had the opportunity of health that most of you have. You are bound to call upon Him sometime during your life—so why not "get busy" now? We are great readers, if we are not much as writers. We read from our Bible every day and we also enjoy a good story book. We love music and have a violin and guitar which we "racket" on. David tells us that music drives the evil spirits away. The bottled "spirits" are gone, anyway, and that's one glorious thing. If this gets by the wastebasket, how many will remember Charlie and Pearl Knece, Lawrenceville, Ohio.

A HAIL FROM "COUNTRY GREENY."

Good morning, Aunt Martha and all the cousins. A friendly greet- to all of you! As Isabel has called the roll and my name is on the list, thought I had better come to "meetin'", as I am one of the oldest members, having joined this happy band about 26 years ago. I have been a constant reader of the Blade, and a club raiser, ever since. My! How time flies. One realizes that seeing the many changes that have taken place in these years. All my life I have had this motto, "Do all the good you can to all creatures, at all times and in all places." If you have a friend whom you appreciate, don't be afraid to tell him so. Don't wait until he is dead to put flowers on his grave. The dead don't appreciate flowers. There are lots of flowers at my home and I make a practice of giving them to the living. A A pleasant word, a smile and a good hearty hand-shake go a long way. I often have wondered what has become of all the old members of the Peace Page. They used to write such good, interesting letters. Isabel, you have come nearer to calling the roll than anyone who has tried it before you. New England Girl, I still have the bird scroll you sent me twenty-five years ago, in as good condition as when I received it. I have kept it in my Bible as a book mark. I am a member of the Baptist church and am trying to walk in the straight and narrow path that leads on to Heaven. I was born July 4, 1860. Have I a twin? If so, please let me hear from you. Mothers, teach your boys to housework of all kinds. When they are older, they will thank you for it. I sincerely thank you, Isabel, for "jogging" my memory. I hope that this will not meet with the same fate that the other two letters I wrote did—found their way to the waste basket. How many of you will remember—Country Greeny?

OLD JIGGER MAKES US GLAD.

Mi Dere Young Peple uv the Pece Page. I hez been a long time sense I rote enything to the Toledo Blade. When Elizabeth wus holdin' the W. B. open, I rote a lot uv stuff an' some uv the afore sed stuff she put in the Blade book. When I wuz a little kid, mi Pap took the Toledo Blade and Petroleum V. Nasby rote fur it and I learned tu spell like him & never forgot it. I rite lots uv stuff fur the papers. Did you ast hu I am? Well, most uv peple call me the Old Jigger frum up the krick. The afore sed krick is in Pa. I took the Blade for a long spell and then mi dere old wife dide and a young man kame along and stol mi darter hu wus my housekeeper. I didn't blame him fur I stole a man's darter sume forty yeres prevus. The afore sed young man wuz frum the sity, so I hed to sell my Jersey kows (11 uv them), mi horses and hens (300 uv 'em) I meen hens—and muve in the sity. I allers found I culn't stop a leke in the vingear bari bi puttin a square peg in a round hole. Mi Pap and his Pap wus farmers and I never dun eny thing but farm, ceptin tu teach sum skule when I wuz young and didn't no much. So I couldn't fit in the sity and after 2 yers, I muved back on the farm. I have a gransun hu I raised on the farm, but when I quit farmin' he went to his Mamy in Buffalo. He hed the farmin' bug and when I cum back, he cum back also. I cook and he farms and milks and feeds, etc Peple ast me if I don't git lonesome. Wy, bless yu, I hev the best cumpany in the wurld!—Shakespeare, Bancroft, the Toledo Blade, Mark, John, Jesus, Harold Bell Wright, Teddy Roosevelt. I git papers and books frum the libary. Then when I git tired talkin' to these smart men, I go up the krick and live sum of the gud old times over. The lonesomenest place I ever wuz in, wus in the sity sittin in the park and 1000 uv peple passin and not 1 hu I cud holler Nabur George, ur Steve tu. I like tu see things gro.—Yurs frum up the krick—The Old Jigger.

P. S. Ant Martha, are yu a widder?

Mixing With Martha

Apple Sauce Cake.

One cup brown sugar, one-half cup butter, one cup apple sauce, one and one-half cups flour, one cup raisins, one tablespoon cinnamon, one-fourth teaspoon cloves, one teaspoon soda.

Marguerites.

Beat the whites of two eggs stiff; stir in powdered sugar until thick enough for frosting; then add one cup chopped nuts, one cup chopped raisins, one-half cup chopped citron; spread on banquet wafers and place in an oven until a delicate brown.

The POETS' CORNER

Centennial Hymn

By John Greenleaf Whittier.

Our fathers' God! from out whose hand
The centuries fall like grains of sand,
We meet today, united free,
And loyal to our land and thee,
To thank thee for the era done,
And trust thee for the opening one.

Here, where of old by thy design,
The fathers spake that word of thine
Whose echo is the glad refrain
Of rended bolt and falling chain,
To grace our festal time, from all
The zones of earth our guests we call,
Be with us while the New World greets
The Old World thronging all its streets,
Unavailing all the triumphs won
By art or toil beneath the sun;
And unto common good ordain
This rivalship of hand and brain.

Thou, who hast here in Concord furled
The war flags of a gathered world,
Beneath our western skies fulfill
The Orient's mission of good-will,
And, freighted with love's Golden Fleece,
Send back its Argonauts of peace.

For thou art labor met in truce,
For beauty made the bride of use,
We thank thee; but, withal, we crave
The austere virtues strong to save,
The honor proof to place or gold,
The manhood never bought or sold.

Oh make thou us, through centuries long,
In peace secure, in justice strong!
Around our gift of freedom draw
The safeguards of thy righteous law!
And, cast in some diviner mold,
Let the new cycle shame the old.

Ghosts

Sometimes I think of puny triumphs won
And call them forth and range side by side;
I count them o'er and o'er, the things I've done,
And contemplate them all with swelling pride.
No failures stand among those shining hosts!
"Ah me," I say, "a wondrous sight to view."
And then, as if to mock me, come the ghosts—
The ghosts of all the things I failed to do.

The ghosts of Good Intentions I once had
Come forth to taunt me, faces all a-grin,
Led by the one who often drives men mad—
Memory of the Things that Might Have Been.
Then does the bubble of my poor pride burst—
So little left to boast, so much to rue!
They pass before my eyes like things accurs'd—
The ghosts of all the things I failed to do.

Pale wraiths of Wasted Time and Vain Regret,
Grim specter of my youth, I Did Not Try,
Heartsick, I close my weary eyes, and yet
They are not gone; I see them hov'ring nigh.
What though today is more than passing fair,
What though tomorrow holds a promise new?
My yesterdays are peopled with despair—
The ghosts of all the things I failed to do.

Come Out of Yourself

By Douglas Mallock.

Don't live like a hermit inside of yourself—
Forgetting, forgotten of men;
There's something in life besides piling the pelf—
Come out in the sunlight again!
Though money is something to help you along,
It isn't as good as a smile;
There's health in a laugh, there is wealth in a song—
Come out of yourself for awhile!

The fellow who lives in his own little soul
And never comes out of his shell
May gather a million, may garner a roll,
But what is the good in a cell?
Why lock yourself up in a prison of pride
And, when you have come to the end,
Have no one to care that you live or you died,
Because you had never a friend?

Come out of yourself and step into the sun,
Come out of the gloom of the cloud;
Come out of yourself and get into the fun
And walk in the midst of the crowd.
For troubles, like mushrooms, will grow in the dark,
But they can't stand the glow of the day—
The perfume of roses, the song of the lark,
Are waiting just over the way.

The world may go wrong and be freighted with care,
Misfortune may handle you ill,
But still there are plenty your troubles to share
And give you a lift on the hill.
If you have forgotten fraternal delights,
Your lips have forgotten to smile,
Here's something to cheer you, to set you to rights—
Come out of yourself for awhile!

To keep a copper tea kettle bright, wash occasionally with a solution of salt and buttermilk. Rinse with clean water.

Southern Philosophy

Nuttin, nuttin, nuttin, wuth worryin 'bout
Des brings on mo' trouble and ain't gwine hep you out.
De very wus' trubble I ebber had
Never did happen and I wus sad
'Bout nuttin, nuttin, and I ain't gwine to worry no mo'.

Des meet old trouble wid a smile
And he won't loiter 'round no great while,
Dere's nuttin' he hates like a grinnin' face
And he won't stay roun' no sech place.

And dere's nuttin', nuttin' worth worrying about,
Des do your best and leave de rest
Is a mighty good sayin' sho,
And it gwine to be my plan
While I'se in dis yere lan'
And I ain't gwine to worry no mo'.
—Exchange.

Jack Frost

By Mary Grace Garner.

This morning in the garden
When the moon was riding low,
And all the flowers were fast asleep
And not a leaf ablow,
A thief crept softly through the gate
That opens on the leas,
And slyly hid the marigold
Among the sumac trees.

The coxcomb's ruby jewels
He hung on maple leaves,
And then he sprinkled diamond dust
Upon the gaudy sheaves
To cover well his plunder,
And hurried down the lane;
But lo! the rogue forgot his name
Was etched on window-pane.

POEMS WANTED.

These poems have been requested by readers for publication on the Peace Page: The Challenge; Casabianca; From An Old Maid's Standpoint; Reuben and Flora; After the Ball; We Are Seven; Lucy Gray; Just Before the Battle, Mother; The Calf Path; The Daughter of Daniel O'Connell; Out in the Cold World; You Have the Belle of the Ball, Charlie; Annie's and Willie's Prayer; Nobody Knows and Nobody Cares; Sister Mary; Mother Kiss Me in My Dreams; I Will Sing You a Song of the World and Its Ways; When I Think of You; Bury Me Not on Chickamauga; The Pretty Mohea; The Maple on the Hill; The Old Gray Goose; Come Sit by My Side Little Darling.

Poems and songs containing these lines also are requested:

"Tired, oh, yes, so tired, dear,
The day has seemed so long."

"Up in the morning early,
Just at the break of day,
Straining the milk in the dairy
And turning the cows away."

"I went to the animal fair,
The birds and the beasts were there,
The old baboon, by the light of the moon,
Was combing his auburn hair."

"My father and mother were Irish,
We kept the pig in the parlor."

"Good morning, brother pilgrims,
Who are marching to Zion,
What doubts and dangers have you met, today?"

"Down they go, the brave young riders,
Horse and man together fall;
Blood is flowing, men are dying,
God have mercy on them all."

"Pity the sorrows of a poor man,
Whose trembling limbs———"

"How pleasant it seems to live on a farm,
Where nature's so gaudily dressed,
To sit near the shade of the old locust tree
As the sun is just sinking to rest,"

"Fourteen people in one sleigh,
Started out to spend the day,
The way they packed and jammed them in,
It made the family horse look thin."

"Goodbye, old Grover,
Goodbye, old Grover,
Goodbye, old Grover, goodbye."
(Sung about the time Grover Cleveland left the White House.

"Bury me on the lone prairie,
Where the wild winds never cease."

"The darkness came down upon Shilo,
The stars twinkled out in light,
The heavens were filled with glory,
Though the earth was full of night."

"DANDERINE"

Girls! Save Your Hair! Make It Abundant!

Immediately after a "Danderine" massage, your hair takes on new life, lustre and wondrous beauty, appearing twice as heavy and plentiful, because each hair seems to fluff and thicken. Don't let your hair stay lifeless, colorless, plain or scraggly. You, too, want lots of long, strong, beautiful hair.

A 35-cent bottle of delightful "Danderine" freshens your scalp, checks dandruff and falling hair. This stimulating "beauty-tonic" gives to thin, dull, fading hair that youthful brightness and abundant thickness—All druggists!

GET RID OF THAT FAT

Free Trial Treatment on Request. Ask also for my "pay-when-reduced" offer. My treatment has often reduced at the rate of a pound a day. No dieting, no exercise, absolutely safe and sure method.

Mrs. E. Bateman writes:—"Have taken your treatment and it is wonderful how it reduces. It does just as you say. I have reduced a pound a day and feel fine."

Mrs. Anna Schmidt writes:—"I weighed 173 pounds before I started your treatment and I now weigh 138 pounds. You may print this if you like."

These are just examples of what my treatment can accomplish. Let me send you more proof at my expense.

Dr. R. NEWMAN, Licensed Physician, 286 Fifth Ave., New York, Desk H-100.

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

Affronting a Host's Honor

The International Sunday School Lesson for Feb. 6 Is, "The Marriage Feast." -- Matt. 22:1-14.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

ONCE, in rural Japan, back of Hiroshema, I encountered a Shinto festival, in which lusty, shouting coolies carried the sacred ark containing the mirror emblem. An obliging Japanese, who has been in Hawaii and so spoke some English, explained to me, "God in box."

William T. Ellis

Tell me the size of a people's god, and I will tell you all that needs to be about the people. A "god in box," a small and portable and limited diety, can never make a nation great. The ancient Hebrew sang often of the greatness of Jehovah, as compared with the smallness of the gods of the heathen. Only an Almighty God can serve our world in this day.

Straight from Matthew's biography of Jesus as if designed especially for the present time, comes the story that is a sermon about the gracious king whose honor was affronted by those whom he had invited to the wedding festivities of his own son. The parable is a picture of the kingdom, says Jesus.

The point of it all is the offended kingliness and good will of the king. A solemnizing reminder of the greatness and dignity of God is this Lesson Parable. Ours is a soft and lawless day. Ceremony, politeness, respect and reverence have gone out of fashion along with modest raiment. The favorite conception of God nowadays is that He is "a good fellow," easy-going, tolerant, asking nothing of anybody, and obedience least of all. We have diluted Deity down to vague impulses of benignity and cheerfulness.

The fashionable God is no longer "a jealous God;" He cares nothing about beliefs or sacraments or observances. This twentieth century God is quite as fond of the golf course and the automobile speedway on Sunday as He is of the temple reared for His worship and for the exposition of His word. He has no laws that are subject to revision by Mrs. Grundy. And He could not in any case be disagreeable to anybody. In fact, the Deity of our day is no longer a Supreme Being—"holy and reverend is His name"—but a characterless, codeless, complacent, cheerful All-thing or Nothing. He is the antithesis of the God of our fathers, the God of Israel and the God of Holy Writ.

Putting God on This Throne.

When I sojourned at the Greek monastery on Mt. Sinai it was necessary to take off my shoes before being admitted to the Chapel of the Burning Bush. Even so must one do in the mosques and temples of the Orient. All of which is the antithesis of the undue familiarity with which we sometimes approach the Infinite. With reverence and awe, and some such feeling of unworthiness as marked the Hebrew Prophets, we should address the King of kings and Lord of lords. God is jealous of His throne-rights. His sovereign dignity may not safely be affronted: "For I the Lord thy God am a jealous God." This parable is a tale of those who treated lightly the high honor of God. With all of our modern talk about the kingdom of heaven we sometimes overlook the most important fact of all, which is that it is the presence of the King on His throne that makes the kingdom. As an old writer puts it, "Do let God be God."

Suppose we quote the lesson story itself, from the Weymouth Translation:

"Again Jesus spoke to them in figurative language.

"'The Kingdom of the Heavens,' He said, 'may be compared to a king who celebrated the marriage of his son, and sent his servants to call the invited guests to the wedding, but they were unwilling to come.

"'Again he sent other servants with a message to those who were invited.

"'My breakfast is now ready,' he said; 'my bullocks and the fat cattle are killed, and every preparation is made; come to the wedding.'

"'They, however, gave no heed, but went, one to his home in the country, another to his business; and the rest seized the king's servants, maltreated them, and murdered them. So the king's anger was stirred, and he sent his troops and destroyed those murderers and burnt their city. Then he said to his servants:

"'The wedding banquet is ready, but those who were invited were unworthy of it. Go out therefore to the crossroads, and everybody you meet invite to the wedding.'

"'So they went out into the roads and gathered together all they could find, both bad and good, and the banqueting hall was filled with guests.

"'Now the king came in to see the guests; and among them he discovered one who was not wearing a wedding robe.

"'My friend,' he said, 'how is it that you came in here without a wedding robe?'

"'The man stood speechless. Then the king said to the servants:

"'Bind him hand and foot and fling him into outer darkness; there will be the weeping aloud and the gnashing of teeth.'

"'For there are many called, but few chosen.'"

Is Religion a Feast?

Observe that the parable portrays the kingdom of heaven as a festival. Faith produces not a famine or a fast, but a feast. It represents the fullness and joyousness of life. The ascetics and anchorites and hermits of the early church, whose caves may still be seen in the wild places of the Near East, misinterpreted the message of the Master. If Christianity cannot work out successfully in normal relationship, it cannot work out at all. Jesus, guest at weddings and banquets, put the stamp of His approval upon life's normal ways.

When anyone goes to Christ, he goes to an enlarged life, and not to a narrowed one. There is "fullness of joy" in His presence; an enrichment of all experiences. To the friend of God, in communion with Him, this earth seems fairer, its birds sing more sweetly, its flowers bloom more brightly, its people show more kindly, its daily round is more filled with happiness. We give up nothing worth keeping, and we attain all things most worth having, when we enter the goodly fellowship of Christ and His friends.

That a King should so patiently and repeatedly invite unappreciative guests to a wedding feast is the weak point in the parable; but that very fact reveals the amazing grace of God. He is kind to the unthankful and the evil. His bounty is extended to the undeserving. The guests who missed their opportunity had no excuse to offer. Commonly this parable is interpreted as representing the double rejection of the Gospel invitation by the Chosen People: who were a monument to the patience of Jehovah.

Ill-Treated Servants.

On the principal street of Pekin is a huge granite arch erected by the Chinese government as one of several forms of expiation for the murder of a German ambassador by the Boxers. To dishonor an ambassador is to dishonor the ruler whom he represents. Even in semi-civilized lands the sanctity of ambassadors is recognized. They are above all local laws. All the prestige and power of a king is incarnated in his ambassador. So when in our lesson parable, the thankless people disdained the king's messengers they were disdaining the king himself.

There is another side to that truth. All who go forth to any service of the King of kings are invested with royal dignity. "As the Father hath sent Me even so I send you." God's sanction rests upon God's servants. Every teacher of a Sunday school lesson, every minister of the Gospel, every worker in behalf of the kingdom, holds ambassadorial rank. There is no other service on earth equal to it. The lesson theme calls up thoughts of the countless company of missionaries who are today bearing the King's invitation to the feast of feasts.

That Wedding Garment.

When the chosen rejected the invitation, it was extended to the highways, the great multitude of common people, the "whosoever" of Christ's call. The incredible mercy of the Master, which makes all things ready, and leaves nothing for the beneficiary to do but to accept the opportunity, is set forth in the story. And as they have been doing ever since, the crowd accepted the invitation.

Many minds have been troubled by the apparent harshness of the king in the parable, in driving out the guest without a wedding garment. We miss the point, that the raiment for the feast was among the "all things" made ready by the lavish host. When the American Commission on Mandates recently visited Damascus, Emir Feisal gave them a Bedouin banquet; and every guest was furnished with a full Arab costume.

Nobody was inspected as to raiment when the hosts from the highways thronged to the wedding feast; God wants us to come to Him just as we are. But although the terms of admission to His banqueting house are so free, yet after entrance, when we become guests and accept the provision made for us, including the "robe of righteousness," there must be conformity to the standards of the place. Failure in this respect, in the parable, was akin to the affront offered the king's dignity by those who had spurned the first expressions of his hospitality. All who dwell with the King for His honor must conform to His provisions. The beautiful garment of holiness is required of all who accept His gracious invitation. Godliness is incumbent upon the children of God.

Short and Sweet

Just to tell you that George McArthur appreciated your kind thought of him as expressed in your cards and letters, "A Badger" paid us a little visit from Trout Lake, Wis. A long way to come, but on what a kindly, friendly mission.

An instrumental number, Pleading, is the desire of Dorene Benton's heart, and if any of you can tell her where she may buy it, she will be very grateful. She says that if any of you have it and would loan it to her, she would be very glad to copy it and return the original score to you. Anyway, whichever way you care to do, this is her address, should you want to use it: R. D. 2, East Orwell, Ohio.

"We don't want our ideals to be the kind who stand on the street corner flirting with pretty girls," is a statement to which three of our friends sign their names. But then, if they were the kind of boys who would do that, they wouldn't be ideal, anyway. These are some of the things they sing in concert: "We would like to join your happy circle;" "we all have brothers in the service of Uncle Sam;" "hurrah for Harding and Coolidge!" "we all enjoy reading the Peace Page." Their real names will be found among those requesting cards and letters in a week or two. But this is the way they signed themselves: "Cutie, Bobby and Dick of Pa."

"Blue Rose"—must be artificial, but didn't sound at all that way—says that "looks sometimes portray the inner feeling," and thinks that if more lads and lassies living on the farms would remember that, they would not be called "hayseeds." This azure rose blooms in the country and loves her surroundings. She does not agree with "Old Crank" about athletics, for she thinks that both girls and boys should indulge in all sorts of sports, ball games, 'n' everything. She has been interested in all the different ideals, but doesn't think that "looks" should enter into one's demands.

Sometimes Aunt Martha has to seem quite ruthless. She has said, so many times, that more than two or three names would not be accepted in one letter for card and letter exchange. Some boys and girls, not our own dear ones, have thought it might be funny to send in long lists and have the persons named surprised by a deluge of letters. But it is not always a pleasant surprise and on several occasions postoffice and school authorities have complained of the annoyance—not to mention the endless task it is for Aunt Martha. Hence the rule that a list of not more than three names would be accepted and preferably, each name should be sent in by the boy or girl desiring it entered. Some are just unaware that there is such a rule. No less than 20 long lists found their way to the waste basket this week, and two or three had to be thrown there, too, because of illegible addresses. This column is for your pleasure and in the hope that the friendship formed through it may be a lasting delight and we are very certain that not one of you would abuse the privilege if you are just reminded of the rule that we are obliged to make.—M. H.

Carl L. Wright, 2804 Michigan Ave., Saginaw, Mich., asked Aunt Martha to tell him what is necessary to join the boys and girls' club. A welcome from you would be so much nicer, so you might be the one to write and tell him that the only "fee" for joining the boys and girls is to want to join us.

BOYS AND GIRLS

Though losses and crosses
Be lessons right severe,
There's wit there ye'll get there
Ye'll find nae other where.
—Robert Burns.

Ideal "Musts" and "Must Nots."

Please, dear Aunt Martha, do put your hand over the mouth of Mr. W. B. (My goodness, Aunt Martha will need an even larger hand!) while I have a little chat with the cousins. I have wanted to enter this happy circle, but have heard them talking about the grabbing habits of that ravenous waste basket. But, oh goody! Aunt Martha is going to take care of me and anyway, I see the W. B. over there in the corner asleep and I'll whisper so he won't wake up until I'm gone. Well, I must tell you that I am a West Virginian and I think that it is the best state in the Union. I am quite sure that Joliet agrees with me. We're coming in together. My hobbies are horseback riding, crocheting and cooking. I may as well describe my ideal as all the rest have. He must be very tall and have black or brown hair and eyes. He must not use snuff, but I do not object to smoking. He must not use bad language and he must have a gentle disposition. I'll tell you this about myself—that I am between 14 and 18 years old; guess my age if you can. Pansy of North Carolina, I, too, like to go to school. All you cousins come again, for I love to hear you tell your stories.—Shoebutton Sue.

Loyal To Her State.

I just left my club of subscribers at the subscription department and looked in at your windows and there you all sat chattering. I don't see that watch dog of a waste basket, so I will just climb in at the window while he is asleep. The good old Blade has found its way into our home for a number of years and is enjoyed by us all. For the last five years I have been able to secure a nice little club of subscribers to it. Where is that "gabbler" from, you wonder? No, I am not from West Virginia, Kentucky or Pennsylvania, but from the good old state of Iowa. "On the east, the Mississippi, grand, majestic, winds her way; on the westward the Missouri, flowing onward blithe and gay; twixt these shores there is an empire, garden spot of all the earth, and, 'tis said, that our forefathers had no conception of its worth. Everything that man could hope for God provided in this land, showers of blessings in abundance, eye can see on every hand; horn of plenty is the emblem, symbol of its splendid wealth; may she ever grow and prosper; here's to Iowa! Drink her health!"

Iowa is rarely represented on the Peace Page. Where are all the Iowa boys and girls? Come on and make an effort to write and tell us all about yourselves. I am from the southeastern part of the state, the little town of Mount Pleasant, located just 28 miles west of the Mississippi. This town is noted for its good schools, churches, etc., and has a population of about 4,000 people. Now I'll tell you how good looking I am. I am 5 feet 3 inches tall and have dark brown hair and blue eyes. I will be 18 years old June 9, and ask the old, old question—have I a twin? My favorite flower is the rose. How many of the cousins go to school? I have gone to the high school three years. I love good books and one of my favorites is The Weaver of Dreams. I approve of W. D. W.'s idea on a reunion. It certainly would be wonderful. Still I will make another suggestion—that The Blade cousins decide on a pin or button and wear it all the time. I am sure that we would personally meet lots of Blade people in this way. As the question of high heels, low necks, powder and paint is gradually dying away, I'll not offer any opinion on them. Some time ago the subject of the automobile and the country church was brought forth for discussion. As Shakespeare says, "there is nothing neither good or bad, but thinking makes it so." An automobile is very nice and useful if used in the right way, also very harmful if used in the wrong way. A home never should be sacrificed for a car. The car is very useful to the farmer who is a good manager. In summer he can go to town during the noon hour for some needed article and give the tired horses a chance to rest. If a doctor is needed a car is very handy. After the chores are all done it is restful to go for a short ride and that doesn't mean to stay until after midnight. Lack of sleep makes one unfit for the next day's work. Of course the car is a nuisance in some respects. It leads to the ruin of many young lives, but it need not. As this letter is growing entirely too long, I must bring it to a close. I hope to see it in print, but if Aunt Martha doesn't see fit, I know that a better one will be put in its place. Now listen to one request and then I'll go. I'd like to receive a picture postcard or a letter from every reader of the Peace Page and will answer as many as possible. Best wishes to all.—Nina May Caldwell, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, R. D. 6, Box 6.

The Return of Pat.

Aunt Martha, dear, I am heartily ashamed of myself for not having written sooner to thank all those dear cousins who wrote me such nice letters. But there were so many of them, I just couldn't answer them all. I did the best I could and I hope that you who failed to hear from me will not think too badly of me. I appreciated every one of them and have made several dear friends through our dear old Blade. What has become of you, Lavant Owen? And you, Prairie Rose? Our old-time favorites seem to have deserted us. I should like to see letters from some of them again. Come on Johnny Funnyman, Patches, Dixie Moonbeam! Oh yes, Bachelor Billy, don't let those cousins scare you away. Their bark is much worse than their bite. They won't hurt you. Bosseau of Virginia, you remind me of someone I knew in Old Virginia. Do I know you? Gray Eyes of New York, you asked Billy a good question, I think. Let us hear from some of you on that subject. Well, I guess I have chattered long enough, so I will quit and make room for someone else. Thanks, once more, for your leters and love to Aunt Martha.—Pat of Tennessee.

CARDS AND LETTERS.

Denson Pride, R. D. 5, Box 38, Fairmont, W. Va. Hilda Medford, Box 72, Canton, N. C.; Mary Conner, Canton, N. C.; Anna Marie Cummins, R. D. 4, Cresco, Iowa; John Kellenburger, French Creek, W. Va.; Lena Warfield, Liverpool, W. Va.; Leroy Foutch, Sheridan, Ind.; John Long, R. D. 1, Box 43, French Creek, W. Va.; Ottie Cullip, Box 136, Sutton, W. Va.; Warren McClain, Holly Grove, W. Va.; Roy Grimes, 732 So. Lincoln ave., Alliance, O.; Dorothy Thorne, Palestine, W. Va.; Carl Gainer, White Pine, W. Va.; Leo Jackson, Big Springs, W. Va.; Lona Yoak, Rever, W. Va.; Alma Hawkins, Mamie Ogden and Garland Young of Holly Grove, W. Va.; George Haviland and Howard Hanline, New London, W. Va.; Rachel and Nina Rabineth and Ulala Barnett, Clinchport, Va.; Laumma Keys and T. M. Darnell, Fairview, Va.; Isaiah Rabineth, Lorna City, Tenn.; Hoyt Jennings, Fairview, Va.; John Peppers and Glen Mills, Munday, W. Va.; Harley and Ted Shimer, Louisa and Velma Fox, Coda and Dessell Morrison of Freed, W. Va.; Modella Laurence, Smithville, W. Va.

To keep starch from scumming when taken from the fire, cover it closely.

MOTHER!

"California Syrup of Figs"
Child's Best Laxative

Accept "California" Syrup of Figs only—look for the name California on the package, then you are sure your child is having the best and most harmless physic for the little stomach, liver and bowels. Children love its fruity taste. Full directions on each bottle. You must say "California."

FREE THIS COFFEE MILL is given to you for selling only 40 packs "Quality Brand Garden Seeds" at 10c per packet. Order today. Send No Money. We Trust You. When sold return $4.00 collected and the Coffee Mill is yours. Cash commission if preferred. Many other valuable presents. Catalogue with order. NATIONAL SEED CO., Dept. 128. Lancaster, Pa.

RURAL WELFARE

EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

Who Is ?—
Can You Answer?

"Who is the best farmer in your township?"

"Who is the best housekeeper in your community?"

These are questions we asked of a big crowd of Mr. and Mrs. Farmers. Not a hand went up. Nobody would risk an answer to either question. No doubt some persons present would think they were the best, but they were too modest to say so.

We wonder how many Blade readers could truthfully answer these same questions about your neighborhood. Could you give good reasons for your answers? Would it not be just as much or more honor to win a prize of being the best farmer or the best housewife as it would be to win a prize fight, horse race, pool game, card game, etc.?

Have you ever tried to be the leading farmer? Have you ever tried to be the leading housewife? Do you feel that you are the poorest of either of these? If you are not at the top, what is the reason that someone else is ahead of you?

AT OHIO'S CAPITAL—
Changing Governors

The Buckeye state does not neglect to make a fuss over its favorite sons. It has many of these. A few wear silk hats and cotton socks. The top is for show and the bottom for service.

On January 10, Rural Welfare editor watched the inauguration of a new governor at Columbus. Governor Cox went out and Governor Davis went in. A vast throng witnessed the ceremony. Soldiers and citizens. Bands and flags. Boy Scouts and school children.

There was none of the pomp or glitter of kings lacking. The parade was impressive. An army of office seekers were willing to march for a chance to win the favor of the new king of Buckeye politics. President-elect Harding was not present.

The state of Ohio not only changed governors, but it also changed politics. Cox a Democrat. Davis a Republican. Rather odd coincidence. In his race for president, Cox was defeated in his own precinct, ward, city, county and state. Davis was beaten in his own county, but won in the state.

In his inaugural address Davis took issue with Cox in the matter of too freely pardoning criminals out of prison. Davis insisted that making it easy for men to get out of jail was one of the causes of the present crime wave.

Ohio has twice as many people today as the whole United States had when George Washington was president. A change of governmental policy in a great commonwealth is an historic event. Big as Ohio is, the city of New York has more people than live in Ohio.

Governor Davis in his address pledged strict law enforcement, especially in the matter of liquor laws. At the November election, 1920, Ohio gave nearly three hundred thousand majority in favor of the dry cause. Davis has been a wet in politics previous to his election as governor. He says the question is now settled. The people have voted dry and dry Ohio will be. If he makes good his promise, more will be heard from politically in the future.

TIRED OF OFFICE—
We Found Such a Man

"Few die and none resign," was an old adage applied to officeholders. Ben Franklin gave this advice, "Never ask for an office, never refuse one and never resign one."

Rural Welfare found a man who did resign an office that paid a good salary. This man is G. M. Saltzgaber, who served seven years as United States pension agent at Washington, D. C. He is a personal friend of ours.

We visited him and his good wife in their home. She said: "I am real glad to get back home. Washington is such an artificial city. There's noboy there like the folks back home. There is so much bluff and pretense in the national capital that is hard to get used to. Mr. Saltzgaber offered his resignation twice before but it was not accepted. The third time he made it mandatory. We are now in our own home once more and both glad of it. Our friends come to see us here. Down there they did not. We just had callers."

Mr. Saltzgaber surprised us by saying "There are still 71 persons on the pension roll on account of the War of 1812."

SOUTHERN RAILWAYS—
Haul Agstone Free to Far

Some southern railways agree to haul agricultural limestone free of charge to farmers who will use it on their farms. Rural Welfare editor has received a printed bulletin announcing this fact.

Railway experts seek ways and means to increase freight business. They have discovered that raw ground limstone is a sure and cheap crop booster. They say that Agstone doubles dollars when applied on sour soil farms.

We have had a talk with W. P. Brodie, agricultural agent of the Erie railroad lines. He informs us that his railroad has directed him to put on a booster campaign for the use of raw limestone on all farms in the territory through which the Erie railroad runs. Mr. Brodie is a young man with big experience. He was formerly a county agent and his successful work won him his present position.

W. H. Hill, agricultural agent of the New York Central Lines, with headquarters in Chicago, has written Rural Welfare a letter in which he states that the New York Central system has come to the conclusion to put on a campaign throughout its entire territory, which ramifies into many states, to promote the use of Agstone.

Old Doctor Agstone can cure every case of sour soil sickness. He never loses a case. He charges less for his services than any other dirt doctor. Railroads measure business methods by the amount of dollar profit there is in it. They believe they can well afford to spend money in an educational campaign to get farmers to use raw limestone, and that incresed crops will mean more carloads of crops to be hauled as freight over the railways.

Mr. Brodie of the Erie, Southern railways and agricultural college soil experts are urging the building of limestone storage bins at every railway station, so that the farmer can be within easy reach of this soil medicine every day in the year. In some places the farmers are cooperating to get these bins so that they can haul at spare times, when rush work is not on.

Some railways are trying to increase freight rates on Agstone and fertilizer, so as to make haulage almost prohibitive. This results in local quarries being opened and small pulver machines put to work. In this way the farmer needs no railway but can team or truck haul direct from the place the stone is crushed and ground.

ROADS AND ROBBERS—
Autos and Thieves

"The more good roads we build the more bank robbers, bandits and burglars we have. Autos, trucks and hard top roads are the best friends these brigands have. They can get away in a hurry and take their stolen money and goods with them to the city where the police welcome them and divide the spoils."

This piece of bellyache was handed to Rural Welfare by a man whose store had been robbed one week and the bank at which he did business robbed the week following. He had lost goods, money and Liberty bonds. Nobody had been arrested and there was no thought or hope that the robbers would ever be brought to punishment.

The auto, truck and taxi have figured in three out of four of the robber stories appearing in public press the past year, about banks or stores being looted. The good road does enable rapid travel through the rural districts.

If we have to decide which course to take, viz: get rid of bandits or go back to mud roads, the jury on which we serve will decided to have less robbers and more roads. We are not yet ready to confess that law can not be enforced or that lawless elements shall rule the country. The good road is a blessing even though robbers do travel over them.

IN THE DAISY'S HEART—
Is Service Star of Gold

A minister who conducts services for some of the brave American boys who died overseas and are being brought home for burial, has sent Rural Welfare editor a few lines which he uses on such funeral occasions.

The lines are worth printing, and are as follows:

Let us twine a wreath for the Allied Dead,
Who died for Liberty—
And under the wooden crosses rest,
In a land across the sea.

The Red, Red Rose for Britain's brave,
The Fluer de Lis for France,
And for Italy's sons, the Passion Flower,
From a garden of old Romance.

But, Oh, for the boys of the U. S. A.,
Who sleep so far from home,
The boys who followed the starry flag,
O'er three thousand miles of foam.

White Daisies—fresh from the dewey field,
With morning sunshine scrolled,
For, Lo—In every daisy's heart,
Is the Service Star of Gold.

When Blade readers see the daisies in the springtime coming, we ask them to think of the mother that mourns because of her star of gold, and then think of the war grafters who are out of jail and unpunished.

Write your senators at Washington and your congressman and ask them to do something to bring these criminals to justice. Do it now.

HIGHER TAXES NEAR—
Government Grows Dear

Nation over legislatures are in session. So is congress. From every direction come demands for more money and more tax toll. The tax-spender is on the job and busy.

New offices, increased salary, new commissions, added cost to schools, more roads, soldier bonus, higher pensions, new and larger buildings and a hundred other items will appear in tax and appropriation budgets.

And while the tax-spender is busy, the tax-dodger is more busy. The tax-dodger is smart. He always knows when a tax storm is coming. He hunts the dark closets and hides. The dunces stay outside and are caught and made to pay the toll of tax and government.

Congress and legislature will squirm and worm and try to find excuse and cause for laws enacted and flood gates of money spending opened. Right now our country and our states are between the millstones of tax and trouble. Too many slackers are holding soft-snap jobs. To any man or woman who has pep and self-respect a soft-snap job is a curse and an insult.

Ask your state or county auditor what total expense was ten years ago of running state or county in which you live. You will be startled. In most cases expense has doubled in a decade. Are you getting twice the quantity and quality of service today that you got ten years ago? Is it a fact that the more we pay the less we get? Go into grange, farm bureau, farm institute and in any public gathering and discuss these matters. Talk with your editor. Publicity will do more good for you and your pocketbook than anything else. Around every state house, court house, city hall and official roost you will find an army of loafers and pensioners who depend upon the blindness of the common folks to get by with their soft snap job.

We do not mean to discount the honest, working public servant. If they work and give value received they deserve the highest praise. The political boss is the biggest tax and pestilence in the country today. We think more of favoring a few pets than we do of taking care of the masses in an efficient and economical way.

Talk about your home affairs. Trail the tax dollar. Discover where it goes. Ask it questions. Put tax spenders under the microscope and talk turkey to them.

YOUNG FOLKS MEET—
Country-Wide Gathering

A program has come to us announcing a county wide meeting for young folks. The church is responsible for such a meeting. From different towns in the county persons have been picked to appear on the program, for songs, recitations, addresses and reports.

We look upon such a meeting as a great opportunity for young people to profit thereby. Acquaintanceship is an educator in itself. The more folks we know the more things worth while we ought to know.

If the leaders in churches of different denominations could unite in an effort to bring about a young people's meeting in many counties, the churches themselves would be stronger and more largely attended.

Get young folks together with the right sort of surroundings and influences, and the process of character building will be helped a lot. This is the kind of missionary work that will reach into the years far ahead and can not be measured by any yard stick.

POWER IS DANGEROUS—
"Caution" the Sign

Mr. Farmer is getting organized. Does he realize that power brings responsibility? Does he recognize that power lodged in the hands of anybody is dangerous if not rightly directed?

The farmer must not get the idea that he is the whole works, and that other folks are not of much consequence. "The dice of God are always loaded." The farmer can pull the house down on himself, if he permits selfishness to rule his actions and motives.

We will go to the end of the road with the farmer for a square deal or in self-defense of his rights. We will go no farther. No good farmer will ask anybody to go any farther than that with him. The more he is organized the wiser and more cautious he should be.

FARMERS' WEEK—
It Pays to Go

We have just looked over a printed program for a farmers' week at a state college of agriculture. Five full days. All sorts of subjects to be talked about. Topics to fit men and women. Entertainment is part of the play It ought to be.

As a rule these farmer week crowds have been growing in size and popularity. Farmers look ahead to this week of school at the state agricultural center. They look upon the money spent as a good investment. It is.

When folks get together, everybody there teaches and learns something. Many farmers under the age of 30 years attend. As a rule they take the wife and she gets as much or more good out of the trip as he does. Do it once. You may get the habit of going.

THE BLUE LAW WAVE—
What Does It Mean?

In many sections there is an epidemic of blue law sentiment. At least this is the way the public press speaks of the movement to close up picture shows and stores on Sunday.

The movement also includes the stopping of slot and all forms of gambling machines. The mayor who is asked to enforce the law on some of these things, is usually friendly to many of these gambling devices. If he has to close up some of them, he will try to please his crowd by going the limit and closing up everything so as to make the whole law very unpopular.

As a rule the law gives a mayor considerable latitude. A dishonest mayor can always make more on the side by not enforcing the law than he gets from his regular salary. If a mayor is getting a per cent of the profit on slot machines, he will find some way to let them run most of the time. When he makes a ruling that is unreasonable it is a sure sign that he is fixed.

CORN—HIDE—SHOES—
Capper—Kansas—Prices

Sun Flower Senator Capper of Kansas always has something worth while to say in his weekly Washington letter. He can hit the nail on the head every day in the year.

He tells of a Kansas farmer who bought a pair of shoes for his wife. He paid $10. To pay the bill he sold 30 bushels of corn at 25 cents a bushel. Total, $7.50. He sold a big cowhide for $2. In addition to the nine dollars and fifty cents he got for the corn and hide, he had to dig up 50 cents to make the ten dollars to pay for the pair of shoes.

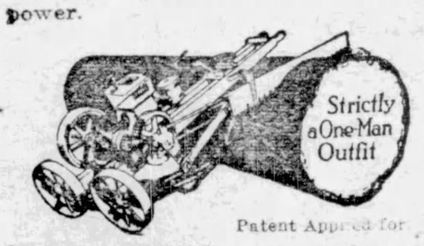
It is time the price of shoes was coming down or the price of corn and hide going up. It is time the farmer was becoming as good a salesman of his crops as the shoe merchant is of his wares.

The man who sold the shoes belongs to an organization. The man who bought the corn and the man who bought the hide are no doubt organized. The farmer who bought the shoes, sold the corn and hide may be too stingy and too shortsighted to go to the polls and vote on primary election day, and stays away from the polls on November election day. He pays a penalty for not having his head in the game the same as the other fellow has.

The farmer is learning that he is the last fellow to go up and the first to go down when price fixing is on the program. In spite of this fact he is better off than the fellow who has no job, no money and extravagant habits.

EASY HOW TO SAW LOGS AND CUT DOWN TREES

Only one man, or even a boy, with the improved Ottawa Engine Log Saw can easily cut twenty-five to forty cords a day, and at a cost of less than 2c per cord. This machine, which outdoes all others, has a heavy, cross cut saw driven by a powerful especially designed 4-cycle gasoline engine. It's a fast money-maker for those using it and now with coal at high prices and wood in great demand, users are making splendid profit. It does more than ten men could do, either cutting down trees or sawing logs and branches. When not sawing, the engine is used for other work requiring dependable power.



Patent Applied for

Farmers everywhere are using this One-Man Power Log Saw. It's a fast worker and a splendid profit maker.

The machine is mounted on truck wheels to make it easy to move to the trees or logs, and from cut to cut on a log without stopping the engine. This is a patented feature. A friction clutch starts and stops saw without stopping the engine. An automatic clutch stops the saw in case of undue resistance.

The Ottawa is also fitted for sawing down trees. It cuts level with the ground, leaving no stumps sticking up. Two men can easily fall forty to fifty trees a day in ordinary timber. A branch saw attachment cuts up branches and poles.

The outfit is compact, simple, easy to handle and durable against a lifetime of hard wear. Guaranteed for reliable operation in the hands of everyone who has trees to cut down and logs to saw up.

Full information, low factory price, cash or easy payments, and thirty days' trial offer can be had simply by addressing the Ottawa Mfg. Co., 124 Wood St., Ottawa, Kansas.

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KIN GET JOBS, U. S. PAYS BILL

Members of Congress Put Sons and Daughters on House Payroll as Clerks.

BY W. E. BOWMAN.

More than a third of the 435 members of the house of representatives have one or more relatives on the house payroll as their own clerks, stenographers or secretaries.

This is disclosed by the current annual report of William T. Page, clerk of the house.

Two years ago the house members voted themselves an increase from $2,000 to $3,200 a year for clerk-hire but specified that the names of all persons to whom this sum was paid should be duly listed on the house payroll.

Many of these relatives, investigation shows, although listed as "clerk" or "stenographer" actually perform no service at all. Some of them do not even live in Washington and never have been there.

Representative John W. Summers of Washington, for instance, has his son Paul D. Summers listed as a clerk at $120 a month. Young Summers is attending college on the Pacific coast and the check is mailed to him regularly there.

Representative Edwin D. Ricketts of Logan, Ohio, has his son, W. Merrill Ricketts, on the roll at $120 a month. Young Ricketts does not live in Washington. The office work is performed by Miss Byrde P. Correll who gets $186.67 a month.

Bonus for "Underpaid."

If the $3,200 clerk-hire allowance for each member is divided among two persons both get an annual bonus of $240, paid to all government employes receiving $2,500 a year or less and the total cost to the government is $3,680 per member. Such a division is the general rule.

Not infrequently the large share goes to the member's wife, son or daughter and the smaller share to the person who actually does the office work.

Representative Frank Clark of Florida has his daughter, Miss Lucille Clark, on the payroll for $186.67 a month, or about $2,000 a year while practically all his office routine is handled by a clerk getting $120 a month or $1,440 a year. Clark is a typical "pork-barrel" congressman. Recently on the house floor he declared himself in favor of increasing members' salaries from $7,500 to $10,000 a year each.

Often both jobs are held by the member's sons or daughters.

Law Partner "Hired."

Henry I. Emerson of Cleveland, varied the procedure by putting his law partner, William T. Black, 223 Society for Savings Building, on the payroll at $228.34 a month while Miss Effie Reynolds, a clerk, did his office work at $70 a month. Black never was seen at Emerson's office, the checks being mailed to him at Cleveland.

Representative Simeon D. Fess, Yellow Springs, Ohio, has the distinction of getting more for his family from the house payroll than any other member. One son, Lehr Fess, draws $3,600 a year as house parliamentarian and $1,000 more for revising the house manual, while a second son, Thomas L. Fess, draws $3,200 a year as his father's secretary. With Father Fess drawing $7,500 himself as a member, this makes an annual total of $15,300 for the Fess family.

THANK HEAVENS MOTHER IS GETTING BACK SOONER THAN EXPECTED.

"MILLIONAIRE" M'DEVITT GETS BEATING FOR STORY

John J. (Butch) McDevitt of "Millionaire for a day" fame, is laid up in his home in Wilkesbarre, Pa., as a result of a beating administered to him by eight business men of Wilkesbarre.

McDevitt is the editor of Plain Talk, a publication which appears twice a month and which is considered snappy. McDevitt is alleged to have printed an article in a recent issue about a business man going to New York with his stenographer. Eight men in an automobile drove up to McDevitt's office and attacked him. One of the men was recognized as a prominent banker, it is declared.

Committee in House Slashes 41 Millions Off Harbor Budget

A rivers and harbors bill carrying a lump sum of $15,250,000 or $41,864,000 less than the estimate, was reported last week to the house by the appropriations committee. The total is $2,258,000 more than was appropriated this year.

The committee's report said an unexpended balance of $47,149,006 for rivers and harbors was on hand last December 1, making a total of $62,899,006 available until June 30, 1922.

"The committee has come to the conclusion," the report stated, "that this amount will be sufficient to prosecute maintenance and improvement work on the various projects in a manner that will amply provide for the needs of commerce."

The committee said it was deemed advisable to make a lump sum appropriation and to authorize the allotment to such works as might be most desirable in the interests of commerce and navigation. It is anticipated, the report said, that the larger percentage of the fund will be allotted for maintenance work.

TIME DIDN'T PASS

School Girl, Engaged in Washing Dishes, Swallows Wrist Watch—Surgeons Recover it, Running in Stomach.

Sadie Neol, 16-year-old school girl of Crooksville, O., placed her wrist watch in her mouth when she started to help her mother wash dishes. She coughed and the watch went down her throat.

Physicians ordered her taken to a Zanesville hospital where an operation was performed after X-ray photographs revealed the timepiece lodged in her stomach. The watch, which was still running when recovered, is about the size of a quarter.

PENNSY CRUDE PRICE BREAKS

Drop in Oil Marks Beginning of General Decline, Is Belief.

BY WALTER C. MERRITT.

The big break in Pennsylvania crude oil price on Jan. 8, and a further drop of 25 cents recently, apparently marked the beginning of a downward movement from the high top of $6.10 quoted on the morning of the former date, but which later in the day broke 35 cents to $5.75. Present price is lower yet.

Pennsylvania crude oil has been the foundation of more fortunes and larger ones than any other commodity ever dealt in. It was Pennsylvania crude which gave such men as Rockefeller, Rogers and Flagler their first real start. It was Pennsylvania crude that made the Standard Oil Co.

The romance and tragedies of oil, especially in Pennsylvania, have been greater than the gold of California and the Nevada and the silver of Colorado.

Discovery of a big oil pool has produced greater rushes and more excitement and sometimes more gun play than the finding of a silver or gold strike. Even great issues and rivalry between nations are based on the attempt to corral oil producing territory—Mexico and Rumania, for instance.

Only four times in history has the price of oil exceeded that quoted on the morning of Jan. 8, 1921. In 1860 the lowest price of Pennsylvania crude was $2 a barrel and the highest price was $20. Between those goal posts of $2 and $20 fortunes were made and lost. The very next year, 1861, oil sold as low as ten cents a barrel, the lowest it ever sold. The top price that year was only $1.75.

High Price in 1920.

In 1864 Pennsylvania crude took another remarkable jump to $14 a barrel, with $3.75 the low for that year, and at that time there was a powerful lot of speculation going on. The next year, 1865, just at the close of the Civil war, the price again shot up to $10, with the low for that year at $4. In 1874 at one time oil could be bought for 45 cents a barrel and the high for that year was only $1.90. From 1875 to 1911 the high price of Pennsylvania crude averaged around $1.50 per barrel, with the low prices ranging from 50 cents to $1.

The high price of $6.10 was reached in 1920 and kept at that price from March, 1920, to Jan. 8, 1921, through action of the Standard Oil Co. refusing to any longer sell Pennsylvania crude to the independent refiners. Standard Oil in March, 1920, notified the independents that after March 16 of that year it would no longer sell them Pennsylvania crude and that they would have to go out in the open market and get their own oil. Then began a wild scramble for the limited supply of this grade. The independents began to bid up Pennsylvania at an alarming pace and Standard Oil had to meet the advancing prices of the independents to get its supply. Through this keen competition Pennsylvania crude went to $6.10 and stayed there. But the Standard is not so hard pushed now and is letting the price go down.

ALMOST 14 BILLIONS IN FEDERAL TREASURY

Acting Treasurer Allen announced that a total of $13,883,819,826.36 2-3 in cash in securities was found in the treasury as a result of a count necessitated by the resignation of John Burke as treasurer.

This total is about $10,000,000,000 greater than usual and is accounted for by approximately that amount of notes deposited by foreign governments for war loans.

RAILROAD LINES IN FRANCE ADOPTING AMERICAN SYSTEM

The American railway train dispatching system has broken through the stone wall of French conservatism and is now being gradually installed on all the leading railway systems of the country.

Studied by French railway experts on the various lines of the A. E. F. is efficiency and simplicity had its appeal until today these French railroad men consider it the best operating system in the world. Its adoption has received the approval of M. Le Troequer, French minister of public works. The system is now in operation on the Etat railroad between the Montparnasse station, just a few blocks from the headquarters of the American Red Cross, and Chartres.

"The American system," explained M. Pie, the train dispatcher, "was installed in June on the Paris-Chartres division as the result of studies made of it during the war at the various American railroad centres in France. Our system was most complex and now we have been instructed by the minister of public works to apply the American method to the entire system. Daily reports received during the past three months testifying to the efficiency of this dispatching system have led us to arrange to install it on others.

The American method has numerous advantages. Schedules are more easily adhered to in the case of passenger trains, the prompt handling of freight is assured, while instructions given by the telephone insure greater accuracy and consequent safety to passengers than those sent by telegraph."

Commenting on the American system the minister of public works said: "It is excellent because it is simple. It is interesting from both a technical and practical point of view. The results obtained have led me to order its installation on other lines."

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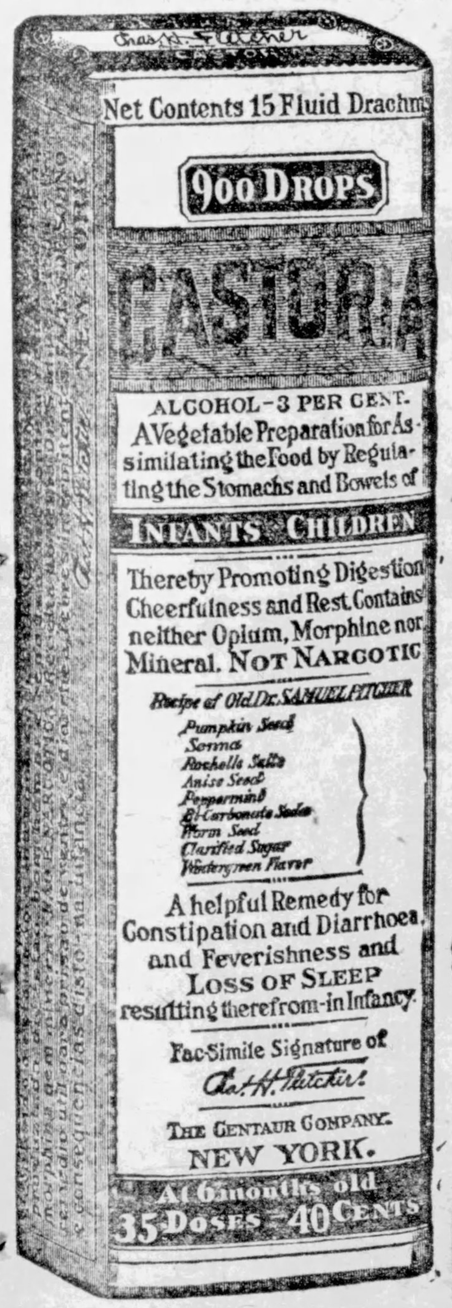
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FARM WAGES AT HIGH TIDE

1920 Figures Show Pay for Hired Labor Attains Big Average.

Wage rates for farm labor reached their highest point in the history of this country in 1920, as shown in figures gathered by the department of agriculture and made public last week. The average wage rate for labor hired by the month, it was shown, was $46.89, with board and $64.95 without board; for day labor at harvest, $3.60 with board and $4.36 without board. For day labor rather than at harvest the scale averaged $2.86 with board and $3.59 without board.

War conditions, it was found had greatly accelerated an upward movement of farm wage rates that began after 1895. The rate of that year for hirings by the month without board was $17.69 as an average for the United States and no other year in the record of the bureau extending back to 1866 had a lower rate, except 1879 with $16.42.

By 1902, this wage rate had increased to $22.14, by 1914 to $29.88, followed by $30.15 in 1915, with no evidence of war effect. This effect appeared, the departments figures disclosed, as a small beginning in 1916, when the wage rate was $32.83. Then followed rapid rise to $40.43 in 1917, to $47.07 in 1918, to $56.29 in 1919, and to $64.95 in 1920.

The rate of gain over 1895 was 267 per cent in 1920. The gain in the 20 years from 1895 to 1915, was 70 per cent while the gain in five years, from 1916 to 1920, was 197 per cent.

From 1915 to 1920, farm labor working by the month without board received a gain in wage rate as high as 115 per cent. This was given by the department as one of the causes of the greatly increased cost of producing things on the farm, which has forced the farmers more generally to depend exclusively on themselves and members of their families for labor in addition to extending the use of labor saving machinery.

THE BRITISH LION: "AND TO THINK I TIED THAT ON MYSELF!"

MARION TREASURER CONFESSES FAKE HOLDUP AND $14,303 THEFT

County Treasurer Harry C. Forry, 35, was put under arrest in Marion, Ohio, following his confession that he had robbed the county treasury of $14,303, and then set the scene of an alleged robbery, in which two strangers were supposed to have played the principal part. Forry said he had "framed" the story in "a delirium of madness."

His arrest was delayed by Sheriff Frank A. Washburn until the stork had left a fourth child at the Forry home.

The money was found at Forry's direction in an old chest in the Forry home.

The prisoner said that he took the money home with him from the county treasurer's office and early the next morning staged the psuedo robbery. When the first taxpayer entered Forry feigned that he was recovering from a blow on the head. He told the taxpayer, who came to his side, to call the police, adding in a whisper that he had been robbed. Forry was taken home in a taxi.

"Made Up" for Part.

The wound in the forehead resembled a small cut, which Forry admitted, it is said, he inflicted with a pen knife. He then tapped the spot with a hammer until a bruise was produced.

When detectives for the company in which the county was insured for burglary and robbery arrived in Marion they suspected that Forry was not telling the truth and they put him through a grilling. Forry finally, it is said, confessed he was head over heels in debt and that he had "framed" the sensational bandit story "in a delirium of madness."

He is the father of four children and the son-in-law of Horace W. Cookston of Meeker, Marion county, representative in the Ohio general assembly. Forry went to Marion six years ago from Meeker as the deputy of County Treasurer Harry J. Elliott. After serving two terms as deputy treasurer he was elected to the office held by Mr. Elliott and was serving his first term. He was defeated on the Democratic ticket for re-election.

Re-Election Debt Heavy.

Forry in his signed confession, said he went deeply into debt last fall during his campaign for re-election. He said he heavily mortgaged two houses he owned. His friends believe that his mind became deranged with worry over his financial obligations and his defeat for re-election.

Mrs. Forry knew nothing about the robbery, she told police, until this morning after the birth of her baby. Her husband's confession was her first intimation of the trouble.

Police Chief Thompson said that Forry's failure to reckon with scientific facts resulted in the apprehension of his embezzlement. The condition of Forry's eyes immediately after the alleged robbery and assault, he said, led to the calling of a private detective from Cleveland.

Arriving at the court house six minutes after the alleged robbery, Chief Thompson said Forry told him he had been knocked unconscious by two alleged bandits. Chief Thompson said he immediately examined Forry's eyes, which appeared to be normal. He explained that the eyes of men knocked unconscious always are dilated. This discrepancy, he said, led the sheriff and himself to believe that Forry's story of the robbery was not true.

FRENCH PAY TRIBUTE TO UNIDENTIFIED DEAD

Simple ceremonies marked the permanent entombment of "a soldier of France," representing the French unidentified war dead, under the Arc de Triompre in Paris last week. A plain stone slab marks the resting spot of this unknown po'lu.

Doubt That Miller Measure Prohibits Search of Homes

There was a division of opinion in the Ohio house whether the Miller prohibition bill as amended and passed in the senate with the emergency clause attached, really prohibits search of private homes for liquor.

Strategy saved the day for the rabid drys. An unofficial canvass of the sentiment of the senate revealed that there would be about 15 votes against the emergency clause unless the radical features of the search and seizure provisions were modified. Only 13 votes were needed to block the emergency clause, which prevents a referendum.

Prohibition leaders thereupon agreed upon an amendment which, upon its face, appears to guarantee private residences against investigation raids by prohibition enforcement officers.

This amendment, which was adopted, provides that nothing in the act "shall be constructed to permit any person to enter or search, with or without a warrant, a bona-fide private residence as herein defined; nor shall a search warrant issue to search any other premises, not a bona-fide residence, except in accordance with the provisions of the law as found in sections 13432 to 13488 of the general code," which are the general provisions relating to search and seizure.

This amendment satisfied a number of the objectors and won their votes to the emergency clause. Five members voted against this clause—Bellew, Chatfield, Emmert and Gardner of Cincinnati, and Endly of Mansfield. On the roll call on the bill itself, the four Cincinnatians voted "no," and Endly voted for the bill.

The wets claim that the bill, as passed, makes the search and seizure clause stronger than it was originally. Another amendment adopted changes the bill so that no person who merely is "suspected" of being a bootlegger or having otherwise violated the prohibition laws, can be stopped on the street, or anywhere an officer finds him, and be examined. The officers must "have the goods" on the person stopped.

The vote on the emergency clause was 32 to 5, and on the bill proper, 88 to 4.

French Mermaid Is Coming to America After New Laurels

Miss Suzanne Wurtz, champion girl swimmer of France, plans to visit the United States for the first time next summer and compete in a number of aquatic events.

Miss Wurtz celebrated her 20th birthday last Christmas. Despite her youth, she has beaten with ease every French woman swimmer and nearly all the men. She succumbed the first time against a woman when she swam against Miss Susan Bleibtrey, the American star, after the Olympic games.

The little French star—for she is very slight of build compared with most women swimmers—first learned to paddle at the age of eight. When she was 12 years old she won second place in a championship race, being beaten only a yard over a distance of 500 metres.

In 1913 she won the French women's championship and she has held it ever since. Five times she has captured the famous five and eight miles swim across Paris, beating male and female swimmers. In the annual Seine swim in 1918 she finished fourth behind Norman Ross, the American world's champion, beating all French men entered and in 1919 she finished second, being beaten only by Lieutenant Duvane, champion of the French army.

Miss Wurtz holds all French records from 100 metres to five miles. Furthermore, she has won eighteen diving championships and holds the world's record for high diving for women. Last August she created a sensation in the swimming world by doing a "corkscrew" dive from the top of Lavillette bridge, a height of about 80 feet.

WOULD MAKE ARMISTICE DAY A LEGAL HOLIDAY

A bill introduced in the Ohio house by Representative Brummitt of Lucas county, would make Armistice Day, Nov. 11, a legal holiday and repeal the law designating Columbus Day, Oct. 12, as a legal holiday in Ohio.

Mrs. Harding Blue to Be Fashionable Color This Spring

Mrs. Harding blue is to be the fashionable color in garments for women this spring, according to an announcement by a Fifth avenue firm. The announcement said the wife of the president-elect had picked out the color from an assortment sent her.

Dont Send 1 Penny

Just send your name and address, size and color, and I will send this sweater and pair of trousers to you. You don't pay one penny until they are delivered at your door by the postman. Trousers alone are worth more than $2.98, so you are getting the sweater absolutely FREE. Send your order now.

Men!! Pants and Sweater Both $2.98 for 2

The trousers are made of a very strong and durable gray striped worsted material. They have customary pockets and belt straps. All seams are double stitched and guaranteed not to rip. These trousers would ordinarily sell for more than $2.98. Color: Oxford gray stripe only. Sizes: 30 to 44 inches waist measure.

The sweater is made of heavy commercial yarn, woven in slip-over style, with round neck and sleeveless. Fits snugly to body. Colors: Khaki or navy blue. Sizes: 34 to 46 chest measure. Remember, one sweater and one pair of trousers for $2.98. They will not be sold separately.

Delivery Free Just send your name and address — no money. Be sure to give size and color. When the sweater and trousers are delivered at your door by the postman, pay him $2.98 for them. We have paid the delivery charges. Wear both articles and if you don't find them all you expected, return them and we will cheerfully refund your money at once. Order by No. 42.

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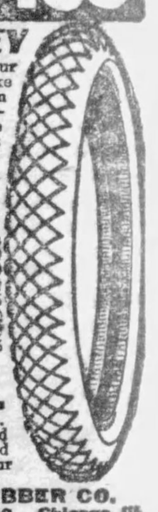
Don't miss this chance to cut your tire cost in half. Our standard make Rebuilt Tires in excellent condition selected by our experts are guaranteed for 6,000 miles or more. We ship at once on approval. Don't send any money. Just your name brings tires. NOTE. These are not two tires sewed together.



Prices Smashed

Size	Tires	Tubes	Size	Tires	Tubes
28x3	$ 6.25	$1.85	34x4	$ 8.75	$2.60
30x3	6.40	1.60	33x4½	9.50	2.80
30x3½	6.50	1.75	34x4½	10.00	3.00
32x3½	7.00	2.00	36x4½	11.00	3.15
31x4	8.00	2.25	30x4½	11.50	3.40
32x4	8.25	2.40	35x5	12.50	3.50
33x4	8.50	2.50	37x5	12.75	3.75

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Just your name and size of tires wanted. No money in advance. Pay only on arrival. Examine and judge for yourself. If not satisfied return them at our expense and your money refunded.

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Free Catalogue of Splendid Bargains.
R. B. Chaffin & Co., Inc., Richmond, Va.

COLDS

'Pape's Cold Compound" Is Quickest Relief Known

Don't stay stuffed-up! Quit blowing and snuffling! A dose of "Pape's Cold Compound" taken every two hours until three doses are taken usually breaks any cold right up.

The very first dose opens clogged nostrils and the air passages of the head; stops nose running; relieves the headache, dullness, feverishness.

"Pape's Cold Compound" costs only a few cents at drug stores. It acts without assistance, tastes nice, contains no quinine—Insist upon Pape's!

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Send No Money

Just send the Coupon below. I'll send the Glasses at once.

My large size "True Vision" glasses will enable you to read the smallest print, thread the finest needle, see far or near. They will protect your eyes, preventing eye strain and headaches.

These Large size "True Vision" 10 karat gold-filled glasses are the finest and most durable spectacles and will give years of satisfaction.

DON'T SEND A PENNY I Trust You

I ask you to send no money, simply your name and address. I know that these scientifically ground glasses will give you such "True Vision" and splendid satisfaction that I insist on sending them on FREE TRIAL, so you can see what a remarkable bargain I offer. When they arrive, put them on and see with what ease and comfort they will enable you to read, work and sew, see clearly at a distance or close up, by daylight or lamp light. Note how easily you can read the fine print in your Bible. You'll be amazed and delighted.

Try Them NOW—They are SENT FREE. Sit right down this very minute and fill out the coupon. Mail it at once. The glasses will be sent to you postage paid, without any charge whatever. We do not make shipments C. O. D. All glasses sent on Free Trial Only. You are to pay for the glasses only after you have worn them 10 days and have decided that You Want to Keep and Pay for Them. They will come packed in a beautiful velveteen-lined, spring-back Pocket Book Spectacle case. Try them for 10 full days at my risk and expense. Send the coupon now. SEND NO MONEY. Chicago Spectacle House, Dept. A-457, 1462-64-66 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO SPECTACLE HOUSE,
Dept. A-457, 1462-64-66 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

I enclose herewith this coupon, which entitles me, by mail, to a pair of your 10 Karat Gold-filled, Large Size "True Vision" Spectacles complete, also a fine leatherette, velveteen-lined, spring-back, pocket book spectacle case without a penny of cost to me, so I can try them out, under your own offer, of a full ten days' actual test. This free trial is not to cost me one cent. And if I like the glasses and keep them, I am to pay you $2.95 only. But if, for any reason whatsoever, I do not want to keep them (and I alone am to be the sole judge) I will return them to you without paying you a single cent for them as you agreed. Do not fail to answer the following questions:

How old are you?.....How many years have you used glasses (if any)?.....

Name .....

Post Office.....

R. R.....Box No.....State.....

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AFTER TEN days use in your home—the balance in little monthly payments until paid.

Most surprising values and terms ever offered on beautiful Mahogany and Oak Cabinet Phonographs—perfectly playing all makes and sizes of disc records.

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Mail postpaid at once color-printed catalog of Thieryola Phonographs and all particulars of your advertised buying plans.

NAME

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Poisoned by Uric Acid

It was the discovery by Sir Arthur Garrod, in 1848, that the blood of gouty patients contained uric acid in an excessively large amount. Later scientific men learned that in gout, (also true in rheumatism,) the kidneys do not work properly to throw off the uric acid poison; consequently uric acid crystals are deposited in and about the joints, where an inflammation is set up in the nearby tissues. When for any reason the circulation is sluggish, as in the joints of the toes, crystals formed from uric acid are deposited there, and one suffers from gout; or, when deposited in the tissues or muscles, one suffers from backache, muscular rheumatism or articular rheumatism. To counteract the uric acid and to throw it out of system take tablets of An-uric (anti-uric acid), three times a day.

"Anuric" was first discovered by Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. Send him 10c, for trial package. (Sold by druggists.)

Eating an egg wth a spoon would be a sacrilege to a Spaniard. He boils his egg just one minute, then breaks the contents into a glass and drinks it as if it were wine.

3-FEET RUNNER BEANS

Everyone who has seen this bean growing, or eats of it, says: "I never saw its equal." Just think of a rampant growing pole bean hanging full of tender, delicious pods which grow nearly or quite a yard in length. When cooked they have a delicious asparagus flavor, rivaling almost any other bean. This is just the bean for the small garden, where a great yield is desired. Every garden in America ought to have it. Pkt. 20c, 3 for 50c, 7 for $1.00

If you send coupon below we will send our Money-saving Seed Catalog, some seed of a wonder new Cucumber that bears all summer, no matter how dry, and the Bean, at ½ the prices. Write perfectly plain.

Half price with this Coupon

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$44 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 2½ Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable.

NEW BUTTERFLY Separators are guaranteed a lifetime against defects in material and workmanship. Made also in four larger sizes up to No. 9 shown here; sold on

30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

and on a plan whereby they earn their own cost and more by what they save. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder. Buy from the manufacturer and save money. (1)

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SIX ELEGANT LACE CURTAINS FREE TO LADIES

Send no money. Simply name and address. We will send you postpaid 40 packets of our famous Garden Seeds which you sell to your friends at 10c each. Return us $4.00 collected and we will immediately send you six (three pair) beautiful Nottingham Lace Curtains nearly three yards long. You will be proud of them. Write today.

WILSON SEED CO.

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Everybody wants seeds.

OR CHOICE WATCH, CAMERA OR RIFLE for selling only 40 packs assid. Vegetable Seeds at 10c per large pack. Easy to sell. EARN BIG MONEY or premiums. We trust you with seeds until sold. Address:

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AMERICAN SEED COMPANY

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A NEW DIAMOND

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FREE FOR 10 DAYS' WEAR

Send for this brilliant sparkling Rosebrite mounted in a solid gold ring. Has all the sparkle, all the fire, all the beauty of the finest genuine diamonds.

Just send your name. We will send you a Rosebrite, prepaid. When it comes merely deposit $4.75 with postman. Wear the ring 10 days. If you or any of your friends can tell it from a diamond, send it back, and we will refund deposit. If you decide to buy it, send the balance at $3.00 a month. Either ring only $16.75. Write today. You run no risk. Be sure to send finger size. ROSEBRITE DIAMOND COMPANY

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Military finish air rifle. Sell 8 boxes Mentho Nova salve at 25c. U. S. Supply Co. Box 63 Greenville, Pa.

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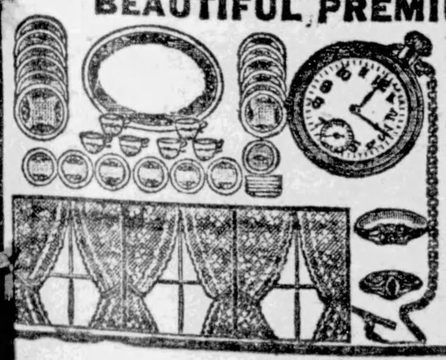

—Send no money—simply name and address. Merely give away FREE 12 beautiful art pictures with 12 boxes of our famous White Cloverine Salve, which you sell at 25c each. We will send you this Genuine American Watch, also Chain and Two Gold Shell Rings, according to offer in our premium catalog which you receive with the Salve. Millions are using Cloverine for cuts, burns, etc.

LADIES YOU CAN ALSO EARN THIS 42-Pc DINNER SET, or SIX LACE CURTAINS

and many other beautiful premiums. Our plan is the easiest and absolutely square. Write quick. Pictures and Salve sent promptly post-paid. Be first in your town—big cash commission.

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REAPPORTION OHIO DISTRICTS

Numerous Changes Are Probable as the Result of New Basis for Representation.

Lucas and Summit counties each will constitute a separate congressional district under the reapportionment of Ohio congressional districts, to give the state 24 congressmen for the next decade, under the 1920 census, fixing the population of Ohio at 5,700,000.

This is the judgment of legislative leaders and S. M. Johnson, statistician in Secretary of State Smith's office, who has handled election statistics for years.

It is also believed that in the 19th district, Ashtabula county will be detached, and Mahoning and Trumbull constitute one congressional district.

The 1920 census figures showing the following increases over 1910:

	1920	1910
Lucas	275,721	192,728
Summit	286,065	108,253
Mahoning	186,310	116,151

Congress had adopted 218,979 as the unit for a congressman, Mahoning county falling enough short so that another county will have to be attached to complete a district.

If this plan goes through, the Democratic county of Ottawa will be detached from Lucas in the Ninth district, and Lorain, Medina and Portage counties will be detached from Summit in the 14th.

It is thought Cuyahoga county, which now has two congressmen and is part of a third district, will be given three representatives, and Lake and Geaugua, now parts of this third district, joined with Ashtabula, and perhaps Portage, Medina and Lorain.

Hamilton county would have two representatives, as at present. The balance of the congressional districts of the state would be made more compact to make room for the two additional congressmen alloted.

Shrinkage in population since the census was taken last year will have no effect on the reapportionment, it is thought, as the 1920 figures must be followed until the next federal census in 1930.

Clashing Claims.

Lucas county folks say Summit county is no larger than Mahoning, and Franklin county boosters declare the Toledo population has fallen off so that Lucas is not now as large as Franklin county, which has been a separate district for several years.

Ohio may be redistricted for state senatorial purposes, as well as for congressional representation, if a proposed constitutional amendment by Senator M. B. Archer, Noble county, is submitted by the general assembly to the electorate next November.

Representation is based on dividing the state's population by 35, making the ratio for one senator approximately 165,000. It will do away with 11 joint districts, and establish boundaries for 25 districts, each of which will be entitled to one or more state senators.

At present only three senatorial districts are co-extensive with county boundary lines—Lucas, Hamilton and Cuyahoga. The Archer amendment contemplates the retention of these and establishment of these senatorial districts, co-extensive with county boundary lines: Summit, Mahoning, Stark, Montgomery and Franklin.

This would give Lucas county two state senators in 1922, 1924, 1926, and only one in 1928 and 1930.

This would give Summit county two state senators in 1922, 1924 and 1926, and only one in 1928 and 1930.

This would give Mahoning county one state senator.

The apportionment is fixed by a constitutional provision providing for extra senators in certain years, where the population of a district exceeds the ratio for one senator.

CHAMP CLARK ASKS PROBE OF FESS' ELECTION WORK

Champ Clark, former speaker and now house Democratic leader, has demanded a congressional investigation of the alleged activities of Representative Simeon D. Fess of Ohio in financing Republican contests of Democratic candidates returned elected to the next congress.

NOW, THEN, ALL TOGETHER, THAT GOOD OLD SONG—E-CON-O-MEE!

Shears and Paste Pot Stories

An O. Henry Story.

The little newspaper story, Three Paragraphs, one of those collected in the de luxe edition of "O. Henryana," is peculiarly interesting to those who are familiar with O. Henry's life, because it is in a sense prophetic of one of the saddest incidents in his own career.

The sketch pictures the garret home of a young "columnist," who, sitting by the bedside of his wife dying of hunger and fever, tries to add three paragraphs to his humorous column on the daily paper. The office boy stands in the door demanding "copy," for it is time to go to press. The writer despairingly dashed off three jokes suggested by his wife's delirious wandering, thrust the "copy" into the boy's hands and turns to find himself alone in the barren room. His wife is dead.

This tender little sketch, full of the gentle pathos which permeates so many of O. Henry's stories, appeared in Rolling Stones, O. Henry's short lived newspaper venture in Austin, Texas. Several years later the author's own young wife died under circumstances almost as sad as those of the story.—From Book Notes.

Our American Language.

Among the "general hints" prefixed to the English version of Baedeker's Guide to the United States, there is to be found a cautiously selected glossary, to enable the wandering Briton to translate the unaccustomed Americanisms he is likely to hear into the corresponding Britisicmo with which he has always been familiar. And there ought to be a similar glossary in the Guide Book to the British Isles for the benefit of the voyaging American.

We may assume that this Baedeker glossary was prepared by Mr. Muirhead, an Englishman long resident in the United States. It catalogues about a hundred instances of the divergence of vocabulary; and to the untraveled American this list is instructive; it is an aid to his understanding of imported fiction. It informs us that what we call a "bedspread" is known in England as a "counterpane." Our "bureau" is their "chest of drawers;" our elevator" is their "lift;" our "drummer" is their "commercial traveler;" our "muslin" is their "cotton cloth;" our "calico" is their "printed cotton cloth;" our "notions" are their "small wares," and our "spool of cotton" is their "reel of thread."

It fails to mention our "commutation ticket," which is their "season ticket," and which has given us "commuter" to describe a resident of the remoter suburbs—a word quite incomprehensible to the Londoner. It defines Americanisms for which there are no equivalent Briticisms because the things themselves are more or less unknown in Great Britain—for example, "cowboy" and "cuspidor." It seems to imply that we always substitute "fall" for "autumn," "rooster" for "cock," "deck" for "pack" (of cards), and "wilt" for "wither," and this implication is unwarranted since we use both "fall" and "autumn," "rooster" and "cock," "deck" and "pack," "wilt" and "wither."—From Scribner's.

Training for Matrimony.

Should a man be trained for marriage? If so, how?

Comes the suggestion of a certain college professor of the southwest that the young men of the country include in their college curriculum a course of training for marriage. Why not? Girls have had their domestic science courses for years. Why exempt men, depriving them of equality necessary training on the duties of husbandhood?

Many items might be included in such a course. Tact, control of temper under difficulties, remembrances of all family and wifely anniversaries, how to treat relations-in-law, unfailing accomplishment of all errands (including the mailing of letters), the way to propitiate ruffled feminine sensibilities—all these could be taken up one by one by one.

A course in textile and color combinations would save gray hairs gained in matching samples of buying gifts, and a course in fiction would assist in making hubby's little explanations less transparent than they usually are. Even a smattering of the arts of cooking and dishwashing might not come amiss. There seems to be endless possibilities. The only difficulty would be to condense into the limits of a short course what it takes most men all their lives to acquire.—From Milwaukee Journal.

Small Things Count.

The man who gives up his lifetime to putting science at the service of business finds himself eternally asked, "What's the use?" Statesmen rise from their seats and say:

"I see that some scientist fattening at the government trough has measured a hundred-thousandth of an inch. What's the use?"

Hard headed—solid headed—business men read of research departments and snort in disgust: "What's the use? The old rule of thumb is the commonsense way."

We think of railroads as progressive—of railroad men as efficient. Are they? Not if the Railway Age is to be believed.

There are only two test plants of locomotives in the country, one owned by the Pennsylvania, the other at the University of Illinois. Only a few railroads try out locomotives on road service by means of a dynamometer car. What's the use?

One road that did found that by putting an exhaust tip three-eighths of an inch smaller on a Mikado type locomotive it increased the firebox temperature 400 degrees and saved $57,000 a year in coal. On another line tests made it possible so to alter a locomotive as to reduce its fuel consumption 10 per cent and permit it to haul three more passenger cars on less coal and water.

That's what's the use!—From Nation's Business.

COLLEGE HEAD TO DIRECT ANTI-TOBACCO CAMPAIGN

Dr. J. Knox Montgomery, president of Muskingum College, was elected president of the Ohio No-Tobacco-League, holding its annual convention.

Dr. Bruce Fink, Miami University, was elected vice-president; Mrs. Carrie Bedd, Xenia, recording secretary; W. U. Custin, Xenia, treasurer, and C. L. Flatter, Yellow Spring, general secretary.

The convention announced plans for an active anti-cigaret campaign among the school children of every county in the state.

Paint Without Oil

Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-Five Per Cent.

A Free Trial Package Is Mailed to Everyone Who Writes.

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He named it Powdrpaint. It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that it required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof, sanitary and durable for outside or inside painting. It is the cement principle applied to paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much.

Write to A. L. Rice, Inc., Manufacturers, 167 North St., Adams, N. Y., and a free trial package will be mailed to you, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write today.

Rupture Kills 7,000 Annually

Seven thousand persons each year are laid away—the burial certificate being marked "Rupture." Why? Because the unfortunate ones had neglected themselves or had been merely taking care of the sign (swelling) of the affliction and paying no attention to the cause. What are you doing? Are you neglecting yourself by wearing a truss, appliance or whatever name you choose to call it? At best, the truss is only a makeshift—a false prop against a collapsing wall—and cannot be expected to act as more than a mere mechanical support. The binding pressure retards blood circulation, thus robbing the weakened muscles of that which they need most—nourishment.

But science has found a way, and all truss sufferers in the land are invited to make a FREE test right in the privacy of their own homes. The PLAPAO method is unquestionably the most scientific, logical and successful self-treatment for rupture the world has ever known.

The PLAPAO PAD when adhering closely to the body cannot possibly slip or shift out of place, therefore cannot chafe or pinch. Soft as velvet—easy to apply—comparatively inexpensive. To be used whilst you work and whilst you sleep. No straps, buckles or springs attached.

Learn how to close the hernial opening as nature intended so the rupture CAN'T come down. Send your name today to PLAPAO CO 528 Stuart Bldg., St. Louis, Mo., for FREE trial Plapao and instructive information.— (c) P.L.

New Hair After Baldness

If this should meet the eye of anyone who is losing hair or is bald, let it be known that KOTALKO, containing genuine bear oil, is wonderfully successful. A multitude of enthusiastic users—men and women. Hair grown in many cases when all else failed. Refund guarantee. Get a box at any busy pharmacy; or mail 10 cents for proof box with testimonials to Kotalko Office, BB-236, Station X, New York City.

CANCER

Its successful treatment without use of the knife. Hundreds of satisfied patients testify to this method. Write for free book. Tells how to care for patients suffering from cancer. Address DR. W. O. BYE, Kansas City, Mo.

DR. W. O. BYE. Kansas City, Mo.

Bumstead's Worm Syrup

For 60 Yrs. the standard remedy. It never fails. Druggists, general stores or mail. 65c bottle. Est. C. A. Voorhees, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

"Cure Your Rupture Like I Cured Mine"

Old Sea Captain Cured His Own Rupture After Doctors Said "Operate or Death."

His Remedy and Book Sent Free.

Captain Collings sailed the seas for many years; then he sustained a bad double rupture that soon forced him to not only remain ashore, but kept him bedridden for years. He tried doctor after doctor and truss after truss. No results! Finally, he was assured that he must either submit to a dangerous and abhorrent operation or die. He did neither! He cured himself instead.

"Fellow Men and Women, You Don't Have To Be Cut Up, and You Don't Have To Be Tortured By Trusses."

Captain Collings made a study of himself, of his condition—and at last he was rewarded by the finding of the method that so quickly made him a well, strong, vigorous and happy man.

Anyone can use the same method; it's simple, easy, safe and inexpensive. Every ruptured person in the world should have the Captain Collings book, telling all about how he cured himself, and how anyone may follow the same treatment in their own home without any trouble. The book and medicine are FREE. They will be sent prepaid to any rupture sufferer who will fill out the below coupon. But send it right away—now—before you put down this paper.

FREE RUPTURE BOOK AND REMEDY COUPON.

Capt. W. A. Collings (Inc.)
Box 186E Watertown, N. Y.

Please send me your FREE Rupture Remedy and Book without any obligation on my part whatever.

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AUTO DRIVERS MAY BE TAXED

Ohio Representative Says State Bill Would Add $2,000,000 to Revenue.

Representative Morris, Cincinnati, estimated that at least $2,000,000 in additional revenue will be obtained annually under his bill codifying automobile laws and providing for a license fee of $2 per year for each person driving a car.

"You can estimate at least two drivers' licenses for each car, and there are more than 500,000 cars in the state," he said.

The bill does not alter the present fees for license tags, which are in addition to the fees for drivers' licenses.

The Morris bill is aimed to model Ohio statutes after the Delaware laws. Morris says it will lessen auto thefts.

It speeds up securing of licenses, by compelling autoists to apply for new plates in November for the coming calendar year, where possible. In applying for a license, the applicant must make affidavit setting forth when and where he bought his car.

No one can drive without a license, which costs $2, and is issued to persons over 16 years old.

Manufacturers and dealers must make a monthly report to the state auto registrar of all cars sold to persons other than dealers, giving the name and style of car and engine number.

Any person who has in his possession a car, the engine number of which is not plainly visible, is liable to arrest, and the machine will be confiscated; an innocent person with a damaged engine number can get a special engine number from the state.

Garages must keep for public inspection a record of license and engine numbers of cars stored, repaired or sold. A penalty for racing on public highways is provided.

Representative Calvert, Clark county, introduced a bill seeking to make traffic laws uniform by providing that cities having parking zones must post signs outlining time restrictions; compelling autoists to dim their lights when they reach the "lighted portion" of a city, and requiring drivers to make a complete right turn in turning a corner.

The Tempter

—From Rocky Mountain News.

DRAFT DODGER BERGDOLL NOW CLAIMS PRICE SET ON HIS HEAD

That a price of 75,000 francs has been set upon his body, dead or alive, was the declaration made by Grover Cleveland Bergdoll of Philadelphia, millionaire draft dodger, who has become a German citizen and is now living in the quiet little German town of Eberbach with relatives.

"I was invited to attend the wedding of Rudolph Herman of Eberbach," began Bergdoll. "About 5:30 o'clock I drove the bridal couple, Emil Rupp and Fraulein Lena Link, to the Eberbach railway station to meet some incoming wedding guests. The bride and Fraulein Link remained seated in the motor car while the bridegroom and Rupp went to meet the guests.

"In the meantime a second automobile drove up to the railway station from which four men stepped. The train had arrived, and I was so busy watching for the expected friends that I could not pay much attention to the four persons who emerged from the second car.

"Herman and Rupp approached my car calling out that the expected guests had not arrived. Just at that moment I noticed directly beside me, leaning against my automobile, the four men who had come up in the other car. They were armed with revolvers. One of them—I am certain it was Charles Neaf of Baltimore—pointed a gun at me and said in English: 'Halt, we have you now.'

"Recognizing the danger I started the car, the motor being already running at the time. Reaching over with my right hand I knocked Neaf's revolver into the air.

"Rupp was not yet in the car, and I shouted to him: 'Get in, we are going.' We had scarcely started when the first shot struck Fraulein Link in the arm. She was sitting beside me on the front seat.

"She cried out in pain: 'My arm.' Then a second and third shots were fired. I am certain that I would have been struck if I had not ducked my head, especially as a 'spy' had told my chauffeur, Eugene Stecher, a few weeks ago, that he would receive 75,000 francs if he could bring me into occupied territory—the American military zone of occupation—either dead or alive."

Cap. Streeter, Who Fought for Chicago Lake Front, Is Dead

"Cap'n" George Wellington Streeter, the nervy old gentleman who defended $200,000,000 worth of Chicago's lake front against the world for almost 40 years, is dead.

He died, with his battered old silk tile over his left ear and with his right hand in the breast of his old Prince Albert coat, all primed for the last fight, on his houseboat in East Chicago.

It has been his asylum since the property owners, who fought his claim to the ownership of "Streeterville," visited his castle on the lake front one December night two years ago and burned him out.

Since 1886 the old cap'n was the terror of the Gold Coast. In June of that year George Wellington Streeter heard the call of the Spanish Main and put out to sea from South Chicago in the little schooner Maria.

His adventurous soul was looking for trouble in Honduras, where there was a revolution at the time, and he carried as cargo some muskets, firewater, his wife and a fox terrier pup.

A gale came along and washed the Maria high and dry on the sands of Chicago at Chestnut street, and the captain, accepting this intervention as divine, declared himself monarch of all the sand he could survey and laid in four years' supply of fine cut.

As the years wore on more and more sand collected about the old schooner, fast falling to decay, and in time the cap'n's domain became increased to 160 acres of lake front. The value of this land for residential purposes became evident at the same time.

No one took the captain's claims of possession seriously and contractors began to erect large residential hotels under the old buccaneer's nose.

The old lake front Columbus on such occasions would grab his plug hat and, coattails a-flutter, would rush out of his boat to do battle. Sometimes he drove off the invaders and even their reinforcements of police.

British Labor Plans Action Unless Govt. Assists Unemployed

The question of direct action by British labor in connection with the unemployment situation was brought to the fore at the national conference of the labor party and the trade union congress in London recently. J. H. Thomas, secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, said that if the government failed to accept the proposals of labor, the question of direct action would be discussed and a decision regarding it reached on Feb. 23.

Unemployment has passed the one million mark by a wide margin. Labor circles claim that those directly affected, together with families and dependents, run to a total of about 5,000,000.

The latest figures on unemployment in Europe show the following condition:

Great Britain—Unemployed (not counting dependents, 927,000; short time workers, 526,000.

Switzerland — Unemployed, 96,000, including short time workers.

Germany — Unemployed, 900,000; short time workers, 78,000.

Scientists say that it is a fact that our skulls are getting thinner. This is because our brains are getting bigger. This was borne out by observations made by surgeons who operated on heads during the war.

OIL PRODUCTION SLUMPS, IMPORTS ARE DOUBLED

Oil production in the United States in 1920 totalled 443,402,000 barrels while consumption of oil in the United States reached the unprecedented total of 531,186,000 barrels. Despite the excess of consumption over production, the end of the year showed a net increase in petroleum stocks of more than 10,000,000 barrels.

Imports of petroleum during 1920 amounted to 106,175,000 barrels, more than double the imports of 1919 and almost five times greater than the imports in 1913.

SCHWAB WEEPS WHEN SOLONS INQUIRE OF EXPENSE ACCOUNT

Charles M. Schwab burst into tears after he had, in halting words, attempted to convey to the members of the congressional shipping board committee how deeply his feelings had been hurt by the charges relating to the $260,000 Bethlehem voucher for personal expenses.

As he sat there, he received an ovation from the crowd which filled the room and which burst into cheers when Congressman Foster said:

"I want to thank you, Mr. Schwab, for the unsurpassable and unselfish services you rendered the government."

Mr. Schwab had been replying to Mr. Foster's questions concerning his conversation with Mr. Morse at the St. Regis hotel after Mr. Schwab had testified before the committee.

He said he had met Mr. Morse then for the first time, and had told Mr. Morse there was no truth in the charge about part of the $260,000 voucher being charged to the government.

"I asked Mr. Morse to retract the charge," Mr. Schwab said, who showed signs of extreme nervousness which rapidly increased.

"He refused to do as I asked him," the steel magnate continued, his voice becoming almost inaudible, while his lips worked nervously. He had a piece of paper in his hands and was twisting and tearing it to scraps.

"After 40 years of honorable business experience I felt it so deeply to have these insinuations made that I cannot put it into words." He tried to say more, but his voice failed.

His face flushed and his eyes suddenly filled with tears.

Mr. Schwab bowed his head and the tears glistened on his cheeks. He sat there with his hand pressed to his eyes.

F. A. Schick, general controller, Bethlehem Steel corporation, in his testimony before the committee knocked out the last supports under the $260,000 voucher charges made against Schwab. He said the whole procedure was regular and in accordance with the usual auditing methods followed by his department

Rheumatism's Pains That Bend You Double

Cannot Be Rubbed Away With Liniments and Lotions

Another severe winter is at hand, which means a renewal of pain and torture for those afflicted with rheumatism, for the disease increases in severity at the approach of cold, damp and inclement weather.

But why not rise up and shake off the old methods of treatment that have proven so worthless, and resolve to waste no further time with remedies which have made no headway whatever in ridding you of the pangs of rheumatism?

Rheumatism is one of the most insidious diseases. It begins with little pains that are insignificant at first, and hardly attract your attention. But by degrees the disease begins to gain a foothold on your system, and the pains become more frequent and more intense, until before you hardly realize it, you are firmly within the grasp of this relentless disease.

If you are just beginning to feel the first touches of rheumatism, you will do well to realize at the outset that you must fight this enemy of your health with the right ammunition. Otherwise there are many weary days of intense suffering ahead of you. But if you have had the disease for any length of time, you should lose no further time with worthless treatment.

If liniments and other local applications would cure rheumatism, the chances are that you would have been free of the disease long ago. The best that can be expected from such treatment is temporary relief from pain, which always promptly returns.

Many forms of rheumatism are caused by a disease germ in the blood, and this germ, which multiplies by the millions, must be routed entirely from the blood, before you can experience real relief.

S. S. S. promptly cleanses the blood of all impurities, and eliminates the germs of rheumatism. A course of this reliable old blood medicine is the rational treatment for rheumatism, because it reaches the source of the disease, and frees the blood of all trace of disorder. Get a bottle from your drug store today, and start on the right treatment that has proven so satisfactory to thousands of sufferers.

Special medical advice about your own case can be obtained without cost by writing to Chief Medical Adviser, 109 Swift Laboratory, Atlanta, Ga.—Adv.

Don't Worry About Your Complexion Cuticura Will Take Care of It

If you make the Cuticura Trio your every-day toilet preparations you will have a clear, healthy skin, good hair, and soft white hands. Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal, Talcum to powder and perfume.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 24G, Malden 48, Mass." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

China is the land of secret societies. They are numbered by the score, and their membe by millions. Many of them have strange names, such as The White Lilies, The Red Door and The One-Piece Incense.

Fun for Women to Diamond Dye

Skirts	Kimonas	Ginghams
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Women are finding it fun to diamond dye and add years of wear to any shabby, faded garment or drapery. Easy directions in package. Don't risk your material in poor dye that streaks, spots, or fades. Buy "Diamond Dyes" — no other kind. Tell druggist whether your material is wool or silk, or if it is cotton, linen, or a mixture. 16 rich colors.

ASPIRIN

Name "Bayer" on Genuine

BAYER

Beware! Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians for twenty-one years and proved safe by millions. Take Aspirin only as told in the Bayer package for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago, and for Pain. Handy tin boxes of twelve Bayer Tablets of Aspirin cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger packages. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

"Made Me Well and Strong"

ANOTHER WOMAN WHO IS THANKFUL FOR

PE-RU-NA

"I have taken several bottles of Pe-ru-na and find it a great benefit. I had pains in my stomach and bowels, but by the use of Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin, I am well and strong again. I always keep a few bottles in the house." Mrs. Oscar Gray, R. F. D No. 2, Box 19, Nichols, Iowa

Mrs. Gray's experience is just more evidence that Pe-ru-na is quite as good a remedy for catarrh of the stomach, bowels or other organs as it is for coughs, colds and nasal catarrh. Pe-ru-na is a wonderfully fine medicine to have in the house for everyday ills.

Send to the Peruna Company, Columbus, Ohio for free booklet and medical advice.

Tablets or Liquid

Sold Everywhere

FREE TO Pile Sufferers

Don't Be Cut—Until You Try This New Home Cure That Anyone Can Use Without Discomfort or Loss of Time. Simply Chew up a Pleasant Tasting Tablet Occasionally and Rid Yourself of Piles.

Let Me Prove This Free

My internal method for the treatment and permanent relief of piles is the correct one. Thousands upon thousands of grateful letters testify to this, and I want you to try this method at my expense.

No matter whether your case is of long standing or recent development, whether it is chronic or acute, whether it is occasional or permenant, you should send for this free trial treatment.

No matter where you live, no matter what your age or occupation, if you are troubled with piles, my method will relieve you promptly

I especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases where all forms of ointments, salves and other local applications have failed.

I want you to realize that my method of treating piles is the one most dependable treatment.

This liberal offer of free treatment is too important for you to neglect a single day. Write now. Send no money. Simply mail the coupon, but do this now. TODAY.

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428 G Page Bldg., Marshall, Mich.
Please send free trial of your method to:

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"Our Navy Is Great Wall of America," Says W. G. Harding

In a message published in the current issue of Our Navy, a service publication, President-elect Harding refers to the proposed disarmament and suspension of naval building programs.

Mr. Harding also pays tribute to the work of the allied fleets during the war, and sees the guarantee of safety for the United States in the navy as its first line of defense.

"Our navy is the great wall of America," he writes. "I believe that a navy that is almost good in the end will prove more costly to the safety of the United States than no navy at all. More and more wars are won on the seas.

"We have learned that in the great war, where so much attention was given to the land fighting, the key to victory during the entire course of the conflict was found in the naval power of the allies.

"It is the navy that guarantees us against invasion. It is the navy that guarantees us the ability to send armies overseas, if the need ever comes. We want no navy for conquest. We would all like to reduce armaments, but so long as there is need for American national defense, we must maintain our navy, not only in its material strength but in the morale and capacity of its officers and men."

Rheumatism

A Remarkable Home Treatment Given by One Who Had It

In the year of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Sub-Acute Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who are thus afflicted know for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, but such relief as I obtained was only temporary. Finally, I found a treatment that cured me completely and such a pitiful condition has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, even bedridden, some of them seventy to eighty years old, and the results were the same as in my own case.

I want every sufferer from any form of muscular and sub-acute (swelling at the joints) rheumatism, to try the great value of my improved "Home Treatment" for its remarkable healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address, and I will send it free to try. After you have used it, and it has proven itself to be that long-looked for means of getting rid of such forms of rheumatism, you may send the price of it, One Dollar, but understand I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer, when relief is thus offered you free. Don't delay. Write today.

Mark H. Jackson, 812-G Durston Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true.

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If you suffer from Debility, Nervousness, Insomnia, Lack of Vigor, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Lame Back, Poor Circulation, Dyspepsia, kidney, liver, bladder weakness, or any trouble due to low vitality, send for our Free Book telling all about the Genuine Sanden Electric Belts and how they are sold on 60 days' trial, with no cost to you unless you are absolutely satisfied. Price, $4.85 up. This is an opportunity you should not miss. You are fully insured against failure and take no risk whatever. The Sanden Hercules Belt is the best in the world and our offer is absolutely genuine. Write for Free Book today. Address

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THE LATEST MARKETS

Wheat prices were a little lower than the week before, but at the opening Monday they developed considerable strength after a hesitating start. Offerings were light and there was some active buying. Bullish estimates of the domestic supply helped lift values. There was little change in the produce market. Butter prices ruled steady, while eggs dropped five cents a dozen. Hams have been marked slightly higher.

Grain

Wheat, cash, $1.87; March, $1.80½; May, $1.70. Corn, cash, 65c. Oats, cash, 44½c. Barley, cash, 66c. Rye, No. 2, cash, $1.51. Clover-seed, cash, 1919, $11.60; 1920, $11.85; Jan., $11.85; Feb., $11.85; March, $11.95; April, $10.20. Alsike, new, cash, $16.00; March, $15.30. Timothy, cash, 1918, $3.00; 1919, $3.05; Jan., $3.15; Feb., $3.15; March, $3.20; April, $3.20; May, $3.20; Sept., $3.40.

Chicago—Wheat, March, $1.62¾; May, $1.50½. Corn, Jan., 60½c; May, 65⅜c; July, 67½c. Oats, May, 41⅞c; July, 42¼c. Barley, May, 62¼c. Rye, May, $1.39½; July, $1.18¾.

Produce

TOLEDO — Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 52c; solid pack, 51c; oleo, 34c; nut margarine, 27@28c.

Cheese—Fancy brick, 28@29c; limburger, New York, 2-lb. bricks, 35c; Wisconsin, 1-lb., 35c; domestic, 34c; new Michigan, 27@28c; longhorn, 32@33c.

Eggs—Candled, 57c; selects, 62c.

Bacon—Fat, 20½c; lean, 29c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 24½c; 9 to 10 lbs., 23½c; 11 to 12 lbs., 22½c; 13 to 15 lbs., 20½c. Hams, 24c. Lard, 14½c. Sausage—Bologna, 16c; frankfurters, 19c; fresh pork, 16c; luncheon, 20c.

Live Poultry—Ducks, 30@33c; turkeys, 40@45c; heavy fowls, 28@30c; geese, 25@28c; old roosters, 19@20c; broilers, 28@30c.

Hides—No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; bull, 4c; green calf, No. 1, 8c; No. 2, 9c; kip, 5½c; No. 2 kip, 7½c; cured hides, No. 1, 8c; No. 2, 7c; horse hides, $2.00.

Tallow, rendered, No. 1, 4c; No. 2, 3c.

Cleveland—Butter—Extra, in tub lots, 53½@54c; prints, 54½@55c; extra firsts, 52½@54c; firsts, 51½@52c; seconds, 44@45c; packing stock, 12@15c; fancy dairy roll, 25@30c. Oleomargarine, lb. prints, nut oleo, 25@27c; high grade animal oil, 29@29½c. Cheese—Fancy brick, 40@52c; York, 28@30c; Swiss, 35@52c; limburger, fancy, 32@33c. Eggs—Fresh gathered northern extra, 63c; extra firsts, 62c; Ohio firsts, new cases, 60c; firsts, old cases, 59c; western firsts, new, 59c; storage, 50c. Live Poultry—Heavy fowls, 34@35c; light stock, 25c; roosters, 21c; spring ducks, 38@40c; turkeys, 45@50c; geese, 25c; spring chickens, choice, 31@32c. Rabbits—Choice, $1.80@2.00 per doz. Potatoes—Ohio and New York round white, No. 1, $2.25 per 150-lb. sack; Michigan round white, $1.90@2.15; Colorado Brown Beauties, No. 1, $1.83; Idaho Rurals, $3.25 per 100-lb. sack. Sweet potatoes—Virginia yellows, $3.00@3.75 a bbl.; Delaware yellow, No. 1, $1.75 bu.; kiln dried New Jersey, No. 1, $2.25 per bu.; Virginia kiln dried, No. 1, $3.00 per bbl.

New York—Buter weaker; receipts, 7,938; creamery, higher than extras, 50@50½c; creamery, extras, (92 score), 49½c; creamery firsts, (88 to 91 score), 43@48½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 23c. Eggs weak; receipts, 17,140; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 62c; fresh gathered firsts, 59@69c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby western hennery, whites, first to extra, 62@63c; do., browns, extra, 64c; do., gathered brown and mixed colors, firsts to extra, 60@63c; refrigerators, fair to good, 54@57c. Cheese irregular; receipts, 276; state, whole milk, flats, held, specials, 26@29c; do., average run, 24@25½c; state, whole milk, flats, fresh, specials, 24@25½c; do., average run, 22½@24c. Dressed poultry, steady; western chickens, boxes, 33@60c; turkeys, 56@57c; live poultry, steady; chickens, 32@34c; fowls, 34@36c; old roosters, 20c.

Chicago—Butter unchanged. Eggs lower; receipts, 6,802 cases; firsts, 57½@58c; ordinary firsts, 55@56c; at mark, cases included, 56@57c. Poultry, alive, unchanged. Potatoes steady; receipts, 48 cars; northern white, sacked, $1.10@1.20 cwt.; bulk, $1.15@1.25 cwt.

Live Stock

Cleveland — Hogs — Receipts, 1,500; higher; heavies, $9.75@10.00; yorkers, $10.50; pigs, $10.75. Lambs, $10.75; sheep, $6.50. Calves, $16.50; cattle, $9.50.

Pittsburgh — Hogs—Receipts, 8,000; higher; heavies, $9.50@9.75; heavy yorkers and light do., $11.00@11.15; pigs, $10.75@11.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 500; steady; top sheep, $6.75; top lambs, $11.00. Calves—Receipts 50; steady; top, $16.00.

East Buffalo — Cattle—Receipts, 500; slow. Calves—Receipts, 250; slow; 75c lower, $5.00@16.50. Hogs—Receipts, 6,400; steady to 25c higher; heavy, $10.00@10.25; mixed, $10.50@10.75; yorkers, $10.75@11.00; light, do. and pigs, $11.00@11.25; roughs, $8.00@8.25; stags, $5.50@6.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 7,400; 50c lower; lambs, $6.00@10.50; yearlings, $6.00@8.50; few, $8.75; wethers, $5.50@6.00; ewes, $2.00@5.25; mixed sheep, $5.25@5.50.

Chicago—(U. S. Bureau of Markets)—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000; low grade cow stuff steady; all other classes steady to lower; bulk beef steers, $7.50@8.50; few choice loads held at $9.25 and above; few fat cows above $6.00; demand centering on canners, cutters and low grade butchers cows, some $3.25@5.25; bulk bulls, $5.05@6.00; calves steady; vealers, $11.50@12.75; stockers and feeders mostly $6.00@7.50. Hogs—Receipts 31,000; spots up more on lights; top, $10.25; bulk, 200 lbs. and down, $9.85@10.10; bulk 220 lbs. and up, $9.40@9.65; pigs, 15@25c higher; desirable grades mostly $9.60@9.75. Sheep—Receipts, 17,000; market very slow, mostly 25@50c lower on killing classes; lambs, top, $10.50; bulk, $8.50@10.00; one deck choice 115-lb. wethers, $5.50; ewes, top early, $5.00, some held higher; bulk fat ewes, $4.00@5.00; no feeder sales early, talking steady.

Kansas City, Mo.—(U. S. Bureau of Markets)—Cattle—Receipts, 5,500; beef steers dull, 25@50c lower; top, $8.50; best, $7.50@7.90; she-stock weak to 25c lower; some better grades off more; good heifers, $7.00; choice and prime cows, $6.25@6.50; canners, bulls and calves steady; practical top on vealers, $12.00; good canners around $3.25; bulls, $5.00@5.50; stockers and feeders mostly 25c lower; bulk, $6.25@7.25. Hogs—Receipts, 9,000; open 10@15c lower, closing 10@25c lower; heavies declining most; choice lights, $9.35; bulk, $9.00@9.25; pigs steady; good and choice fat pigs, $9.75@10.00. Sheep—Receipts, 6,500; steady to 25c lower; fed ewes, $5.00; lambs mostly 25c lower; 78-lb. fed lambs, $10.25.

East St. Louis—(U. S. Bureau of Markets) — Cattle — Receipts, 400; compared with a week ago steers, she-stuff and bulls 25@50c lower; canners 15@25c higher; veal calves 50c higher; stockers and feeders, 50c lower. Hogs—Receipts, 6,500; active and 10@25c higher; top, $10.30; bulk lights and mediums, $10.00@10.25; bulk heavies, $9.50@9.75; packer sows, 25c higher; pigs weak and 25@50c lower; most activity on light and medium butchers, light lights steady; good clearance. Sheep—Receipts, 150; for week, lambs 25c higher; ewes 25c lower.

GERMANS SEE CONFISCATION IN HUGE BILL

Continued From Page One.

annuities of 4,000,000,000 gold marks from May 1, 1926, to May 1, 1929; (d) three annuities of 5,000,000,000 gold marks from May 1, 1929, to May 1, 1932; (e) 31 annuities of 6,000,000,000 gold marks from May 1, 1932 to May 1, 1963.

"2—Forty-one annuities running from May 1, 1921, equal in amount to 12 per cent ad valorem of German exports, payable in gold two months after the close of each half year.

"In order to insure complete fulfillment of paragraph two above, Germany will give to the reparation commission every facility for verifying the amount of German exports and for the establishment of the supervision necessary for this purpose.

"Article 2.—The German government will transmit forthwith to the reparations commission notes to bearer payable at the dates specified in article one, paragraph one, of the present arrangement. The amount of these notes shall be equivalent to each of the half yearly sums payable under said paragraph.

"Instructions shall be given to the reparations commission with a view to facilitating realization by the powers which so demand, the share to be attributed to them in accordance with the agreements in force between them.

"Article 3—Germany shall be at liberty at any time to make payments in advance on account of the fixed portion of the sum owing.

"Advance payments shall be applied on the reduction of the fixed annuities provided for in the first paragraph of Article 1. For this purpose annuities shall be discounted at the rate of 5 per cent until May 1, 1923; 6 per cent from May 1, 1923, to May 1, 1925; 5 per cent from May 1, 1925.

"Article 4—Germany shall not directly embark on any credit operation outside her own territory without the approval of the reparations commission. This provision applies to the government of the German empire, to the governments of German states, to the German provincial and municipal authorities, and to companies or undertakings under control of said governments or authorities.

Article 5—In pursuance of Article 4, of the Treaty of Versailles, all the assets of the empire and states shall be applicable to insure complete execution by Germany of the provisions of the present arrangement.

"The proceeds of the German maritime and land customs, including in particular the proceeds of all import and export duties, and of any tax subsidiary thereto, shall constitute special security for the execution of the present agreement.

"No modification which might diminish the proceeds of the customs shall be made in the German custom laws or regulations without approval of the reparations commission. All German customs receipts shall be encashed on behalf of the German government by a receiver general of German customs appointed by the German government with the approval of the reparations commission.

"In case Germany shall make default in any payment provided for in the present arrangement—

"(1) All or part of the proceeds of the German customs in the hands of the receiver general of German customs may be attached by the reparations commission, and applied in meeting the obligations in respect of which Germany has defaulted. In such case the reparations commission may, if it thinks necessary, itself undertake the administration and receipt of the customs duties.

"(2) The reparations commission also may formally invite the German government to proceed to such increase of duties or take such steps for the purpose of increasing its resources as the commission may think necessary."

505 ALIENS DEPORTED IN 1920; 1,119 "ORDERED"

Five hundred and five aliens classed as anarchists were deported from the United States from Feb. 1, 1919, to Jan. 1, 1921, the department of labor announced recently. In the same period, 1,119 alien anarchists were ordered deported, the difference between "orders" and "shipments" being represented by those who were permitted to remain temporarily because of lack of transportation, appeals and other similar reasons.

During the past month, 88 Russian aliens were deported by way of Latvia, the announcement said.

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We pay $200 monthly salary and furnish rig and expenses to introduce guaranteed poultry and stock powders. Bigler Company, X-519, Springfield, Ill.

Wanted—Agents to sell selfthreading gold eyed needles. $5 to $8 daily. Samples and particulars 10c. Address Box 181, Wehrum, Pa.

We pay $36 a week and expenses and give a Ford Auto to men to introduce poultry and stock compounds. Imperial Co., D-46, Parsons, Kan.

SALESMEN WANTED.

Salesmen Wanted—Hustlers with team or auto for exclusive territory. $50-60 a week easily made selling Heberling's medicines, extracts, spices, toilet articles and livestock specialties direct to consumers on farms. Wonderful demand, steady repeats, liberal profits and you are your own boss. No investment in goods. Experience unnecessary. Write quick for full particulars and secure your home county. Heberling Medicine Co., Dept. 69, Bloomington, Ill.

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Wanted—$25.00 offered for this book: Personal Narrative of James Ohio Pottie, Cincinnati, 1822. Address John L. Hitchcock, 1010 Powell st., San Francisco, Cal.

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FARMS FOR SALE.

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Homeseekers, send for Virginia Farm List. Dept. 98, Emporia, Va.

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5000 New Lists of Mercer County farms; had to get another 1,000 printed. Prices from $500 to $15,000. Dozens under $1,000. Fine for fully equipped farms. Lists free for asking. They're full of bargains that can't be beat. Lots of free gas, coal, timber and equipped. Earl Minnis, Sandy Lake, Pa.

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$850 Secures 100 Acre

With 8 cows, heifer, horse, bull, poultry, vehicles, machinery; 2 miles mfg. town; 800,000 ft. timber, 800 cords wood, 300-barrel apple orchard, 500 sugar maples; good 8-room house, basement barn; all $2200, easy terms. See page 13, FREE ills. Catalog 1200 Bargains. STROUT AGENCY, 814 B-H, Ford Bldg., Detroit.

DEBS' PARDON TURNED DOWN

Continued From Page One.

of the court, including Chief Justice White, held that he did.

Three other members, Justices Day, Pitney and McReynolds, held that he did not, and filed opinions sharply dissenting from that of the majority.

Justice McKenna, departing from his written opinion, said it should be of no importance to a judge whether he sat in any particular case. He added that the section of the judicial code under which the affidavit was filed was drawn to assure that the court not only would be impartial, but would be free from even a suspicion of partiality.

Justice Day, in dissenting for himself and Mr. Pitney, regretted the decision of the court, saying it would have the certain result of impeding the operation of federal courts.

It would make the presiding justices liable to attack, he added, by any defendant, on the ground of alleged prejudice, simply as a means for obtaining delay.

$5,000 K. OF C. VASE FOUND IN CONSTANTINOPLE CLUB

The $5,000 Sevres vase, lost in transit after its presentation by the president of France to James A. Flaherty, supreme knight of the Knights of Columbus, has been found in Constantinople, a message received in New York said. It had been placed by mistake in a shipment of furnishings for the Knights' club there.

MUST WE GROW OLD?

Vital Glands of Young Animals Said to Restore Youth.

Scientists of world-wide fame have found that the vital glands of young animals have remarkable powers for restoring youth, renewing vitality, creating energy and building up nerve force, brain and body. Heretofore this was only possible by gland operations. The extracts of these same glands can now be obtained in capsule form, at a small cost. No drugs. Only genuine glands themselves. Purity guaranteed by Chicago Corporation. Feel years younger. Red-blooded men take Glandine to make their vitality still greater. Write Glandine Laboratories, Suite 406, 25 No. Wells St., Chicago, Ill., and learn how you can take Glandine treatment in your home under a guarantee of satisfaction or no charge.—Adv.

MILLIONS LOSE THEIR JOBS IN U. S. LAST YEAR

Percentage of Reduction in Mechanical Trades Is 36.9. Jobbers Number 3,473,466 January 1.

The number of persons employed in industry in this country the first of January was 3,473,466 less than employed a year ago, the Department of Labor's employment service announced on a basis of a nation-wide survey by a staff of investigators.

Director John B. Densmore said this didn't represent the number actually unemployed, as it was "quite possible" some of the workers had found employment in agriculture or other pursuits not covered.

Some officials believed the army of unemployed larger, as no effort was made to ascertain reduction in the number employed in pursuits other than those classed under the head of "mechanical industry."

The figures represented a reduction of 36.9 per cent in workers employed in industry as compared with a year ago, based "on the consensus of figures from neutral bodies, state labor departments, state commissioners and manufacturers, state and municipal employment services, workmen's compensation bureaus, employers' and employes' organizations and all other sources competent to furnish authoritative information."

Michigan Led Reduction.

Michigan led the states in proportional reduction with 82 per cent, and Ohio and Indiana followed with a reduction in employement of 50 per cent each. Next came Illinois with 44, Connecticut with 43, Massachusetts with 38, Wisconsin with 32, New York with 28 and New Jersey with 22 per cent. Percentages for the other states were not given.

The largest percentage in specific industries, 69 per cent, occurred in the automobile and accessories industries, taken to account largely for the great reduction in Michigan.

Second in reduction was the building trades, with approximately 52 per cent.

A reduction of 35.5 per cent was noted in the textile and related industries, 35 in leather and its products and 32 in lumber and house furniture. The reduction in metals and products, machinery electrical goods and foundry products was 30.5 per cent, in packing and food products 19 and in clay, glass, cement and stone products 19.

Survey made in 182 cities, the employment service said, showed that numerically, the greatest reduction was in New York City, where 234,243 were reported discharged. Chicago had a reduction of 86,000; Philadelphia, 70,000; Detroit, 160,000; Cleveland, 81,000; Boston, 25,000; Newark, 41,000; Cincinnati, 24,000; Milwaukee, 24,330; St. Louis, 49,350; Baltimore, 39,565; Kansas City, 20,640; Pittsburgh, 12,500; San Francisco, 13,000, and Portland, Ore., 10,000.

Reductions in the New England industrial centers, including Boston, totaled 250,156. New Bedford led with 30,000 and Fall River was next with 25,000; Manchester, N. H., had 21,000; Bridgeport, 20,000; Worcester, 10,000; Lawrence, 14,500; Lynn, 12,000; Providence, 17,500; Lowell, 11,000; New Haven, 10,000; Haverhill, 7,800, and Springfield, 7,200.

Reduction in the middle Atlantic district (New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey) totaled 577,743, including New York City. In Buffalo the reduction was 35,000; in Paterson, 20,000; Rochester, 18,000; Scranton, 18,000; Jersey City, 15,000; Passaic, 12,000; Syracuse, 10,000; Reading, 7,000; Troy, 8,000; Utica, 8,000; Schenectady, 7,000; Trenton, 6,500, and Camden, 5,000.

Reduction in the cities in the north central district (Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin) was 594,393, including Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Cincinnati. Toledo led the smaller cities of this district with 28,627, and East Chicago, including Hammond, Indiana Harbor, etc., was second with 26,000. Indianapolis ranked next with 21,500, and Akron next with 20,000. Dayton had 13,750 unemployed; Columbus, 13,333; Canton, 10,335; Kalamazoo, 9,000; Racine, 7,000; East St. Louis, 6,000; Youngstown, 8,916; Flint, 9,000; Battle Creek, 6,500; Lansing, 5,500; Lorain, 6,154; Evansville, 5,200, and South Bend, 5,500.

In the west-north central district (Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas), next to St. Louis and Kansas City, come Minneapolis with 18,662, and Omaha with 16,145. St. Paul has 11,000 unemployed. Kansas City, Kansas, 8,800, and Des Moines, 6,100. Topeka had only 900.

Denver led the Rocky Mountain district cities with 10,500 and with the exception of Pueblo, with 3,969, was the only city to show a reduction as great as 4,000. The total for Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada was only 23,714.

San Francisco was first among the Pacific coast states and Portland was second. Seattle had 7,000, Los Angeles 7,000 and Sacramento 5,000.

The total in southern states, including Kentucky, was only about 100,000. Chattanooga was first among the cities with 7,500. Atlanta had 7,400; Birmingham, 6,000; Jacksonville, 6,528; Memphis, 5,100; Dallas, 4,500; New Orleans, 4,000; Louisville, 4,500; Knoxville, 5,000, and Mobile, 4,100. Fort Worth had 5,000 idle; Houston, 4,000, and Oklahoma City, 2,500.

The unemployed in Wilmington, Del., were placed at 9,026 and in Washington, D. C., 8,613.

Is the President-elect Happy?

Mrs. Ewing Easter of Baltimore and New York with her baby, Ewing, Jr., greeted President-elect Harding on his arrival in St. Augustine, Fla., for a vacation aboard a houseboat in Florida waters. Mr. Harding displayed quite an interest in the chubby little fellow whose dad voted for the president-elect.

Rescue Ladder Breaks, but Sailor of Halted Ferry Boat Saves Puppy

A yelping puppy on a cake of ice floating down the Hudson river recently halted the Fort Lee ferry Edgewater in midstream while a rescue was effected.

After Captain James Branningan maneouvered his craft alongside the cake, First Mate Gerard Barry descended a ladder flung over the rail. The ladder broke, Barry plunged into the stream and reappeared with the puppy in his arms.

Aboard, Barry descended into the engine room with his new pet, which he promptly named Icicle.

Yanks in Germany Fail in Scheme to Capture Bergdoll

An attempt recently was made at Ebersbach, Germany, to kidnap Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, American draft evader, and a companion named Stecher, by five men in an automobile, two of whom were American military intelligence officers and one an American sergeant, says the Ebersbacher Zeitung.

Bergdoll was being driven to the Ebersbach railway station to meet wedding guests when the automobile was suddenly surrounded and its occupants ordered to surrender. The party attempted to escape and one of the Americans fired, the newspaper says, wounding a German friend of Bergdoll in the right hand.

Police officers appeared and the five men fled, but the two alleged intelligence officers and another of the men were arrested later.

Before the appearance of the police a number of villagers, sympathizing with Bergdoll, surrounded the five men with threats and seized three of them, who attempted to pursue Bergdoll's automobile.

The five men are believed to have come from Speyer, in the occupied zone.

Ebersbach is a town of 6,000 inhabitants, and is a short distance from Heidelberg.

RAILWAY WAGE CUT IS ASKED BY EXECUTIVES

Officials of Roads Request United States Labor Board for Abrogation of Pay Scale.

Railroads of the United States, through W. W. Atterbury, chairman of the labor committee of the American Association of Railway Executives, presented their plan for a reduction in the wages railroad employes are now paid, to the United States railway labor wage board on Monday. The appeal climaxed a series of conferences in Chicago.

The first blow of the railway chiefs was struck directly at the present national agreement, entered into while the railroads were under federal control. Abrogation of the national agreement was the first demand.

Authority for an immediate cut in the wages paid common labor was asked. The wage scale of other classes of railway employes will be permitted to remain as it is now for 90 days, contingent upon abrogation of the national agreement. The railroads purpose to cut wages of common, or track laborers, of whom there are more than 500,000 in the United States, to the level of the wage scale prevailing in the communities where they are employed.

Penalties Are Costly.

In their plea for abrogation of the national agreement, the railroads contend that "penalty payments" imposed by this agreement are costing the railroads $2,500,000 per year. This sum, the railroads assert, is paid out annually for work that is never performed. As an illustration it is cited that a workman who is compelled to work through his lunch hour must be paid double time for the hour even though he is allowed a lunch hour later in the day.

A return to the piecework system in railway shops also is asked. Railroads charge that since the shop work was put on a time basis there has been an appreciable falling off in production.

The railway labor board will give the railway unions a hearing later to present their arguments in opposition to the petition of the roads. Heads of the various railway brotherhoods are certain to oppose vigorously the proposed wage reductions.

BERGDOLL, MILLIONAIRE SLACKER, NOW IN GERMANY, TELLS OF ESCAPE FROM PRISON

BY FRANK E. MASON.

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In a sensational interview—the first he had given out since his escape—Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, millionaire American draft dodger, declared that arrangements were made to buy his freedom for $100,000 after he had been sentenced to five years imprisonment by an American courtmartial for desertion from the United States army.

"On August 13, 1917, I was notified that I had been drafted into the army at Philadelphia," said Bergdoll. "But it was not until January 7, 1920, that I was arrested at Philadelphia and later sentenced to five years by a military court sitting at Governors Island, for desertion. At the end of the following April or perhaps the beginning of May arrangements were made to buy my freedom upon payment of $100,000 in gold. I was not told who was to receive the money but merely 'That is all arranged and you should be satisfied to get your freedom.' I said I had $100,000 in gold buried in the mountains in West Virginia but that it would be impossible for anyone else to find it.

"Dig Up $100,000."

"Whether this was graft I do not know. I was told that all I had to do was to go and dig up the $100,000. Major Hunt and Major Humphreys received the order (to allow me to go to Philadelphia). It instructed the majors to release me in the custody of two sergeants who were subject to orders from my attorneys in Philadelphia. There was no mention of the definite length of time I could stay.

"Sergeants Yorke and O'Hare took me to Philadelphia on May 20. I had been in communication with my chauffeur, Eugene Stecher. This was made possible by bribing the soldier guards on Governors Island to smuggle out letters.

"Stecher met us at the station in Philadelphia with an automobile. I went to my home, Fifty-Second and Windfield avenues to stay overnight with the two sergeants as guards. Sergeants Yorke and O'Hare requested whisky. We gave them all the whisky they wanted. Soldiers are thirsty over there for they cannot get anything to drink.

"We slept in my home that night and the next morning the sergeants drank more whisky. Towards noon they were pretty well filled up. I had not planned to get the sergeants drunk. That was their own idea. I did not think it would be so easy.

"I had made other plans, but thanks to the sergeants' thirst I did not need them."

Bergdoll paused to light a cigar and continued:

"About 2 o'clock in the afternoon while the sergeants were busy playing the electric piano on the second floor I gave Stecher a wink, bidding him to go down and start the motor of the automobile. Just then the telephone rang. I told the sergeants I would answer the phone, but instead went out and stepped into the motor car and we drove off.

"The sergeants did not know anything about my departure, I understand, for half an hour later. We drove first to Baltimore, then to Gettysburg, Pa., thence to Chambersburg, Pittsburgh, Wheeling, W. Va., and to Cambridge, O., where we spent the night. The next morning we continued the journey going to Columbus, Dayton and Richmond, Ind. Just before we reached Indianapolis we saw a junk dealer with a Ford beside the road. I stopped and bought a pair of Indiana license tags from him. Then we drove into Indianapolis. From there we went to Lafayette, Ind., and thence to Chicago.

"Arriving at Chicago we made no effort at concealment. We drove openly down Michigan avenue. Leaving Chicago we proceeded to Milwaukee where we spent the night at the St. Charles hotel. The next day we went to Madison and from there to Minneapolis and St. Paul where I bought all the newspapers and read with great interest the stories of my escape. We spent the night in St. Paul. The next day we drove to St. Vincent, Minn., on the Canadian border. As a bluff and to secure information where and how to cross into Canada I asked a fellow by the road where I could get a drink. He replied: 'Just walk out from this side of the road and you will miss the United States custom house.' We got out and walked for about half a mile when two fellows came along in a Ford and invited us to get in, saying they would give us a lift. They drove us across the border to Emerson, Canada. We spent that night at Emerson. The following day Stecher hired a taxicab to cross into the United States to get our motor car but the United States customs officials held him up and turned him back. We had to leave the motor car and our baggage where it was.

"The Canadian immigration officer, a gentleman in a bright red coat, began to get suspicious, and we got a tip that started us on our way again. We started to walk. We must have gone about 17 miles when we reached a town with the French name of Letelier. There we hired a Ford and drove 18 miles to the railroad station. There we caught a train for Winnipeg, arriving in that city on the first day of June.

Get Passports.

"In Canada, you understand, each of the steamship companies has the right to take passport applications. At the offices of the first company we visited we said we were Americans and that we wanted passports to travel in England. We were referred to the United States consul. At the offices of the second steamship company we visited we said we were Canadians, but they demanded to see our army discharge papers. We made some excuse and left. The third place we struck—a company with offices on Portage avenue—we were more successful. They promised to get pasports, and sure enough they did, but we had to wait two weeks for them."

Bergdoll showed the correspondent two British passports bearing photographs of himself and Stecher. Bergdol's passport was No. 64,793, and contained the following information:

Name—George Charles Riggs, Esq., a British subject.

Age—35.

Occupation—Agriculturist.

Born—At Milk River, Alberta.

Stecher's passport was No. 64,787, and contained this description:

Name—Frank Jeremiah Johnson, Esq., or Winnipeg, a British subject.

Age—40.

Ocupation—Agriculturist.

Born—New Dayton, Alberta.

Bergdoll carefully put the passports away and continued his narrative:

"From Winnipeg we went to Montreal by rail. There we had the passports vised by the Swedish, Swiss and Belgian consuls.

"From Montreal we went to Quebec from which city we sailed for Europe on the steamship Victorian on July 9. We landed at Liverpool on July 18. From Liverpool we went to London by train and registered at the Strand Palace hotel. We were there for four days, meantime posing as British subjects, although we were not reported to the police. We visited the German and Dutch consulates in London and on July 23 we crossed the English channel on the steamer Orange Nassau, landing at Flushing, Holland.

Village Wrought Up.

The sleepy village of Eberbach, nestling in the hills on the Neckar river near Heidelberg, has not been so excited since war days. The people are still talking about the attempt to seize Bergdoll. It was a spectacular incident. The affair took place just as two trains arrived at the railway station and there were about 200 eye witnesses. Seeing that there was a wedding party the onlookers thought at first that the shooting was just a wedding prank. When the automobile of Frank Zimmer and Charles Neaf drove up at furious speed Bergdoll's cousin, Rudolph Freudenberger, who was unarmed, jumped upon the running board and bluffed the chauffeur into stopping. Policemen then arrested the two Americans and four Germans who were with them.

A mob of about 300 persons gathered in front of the jail before the arrival of the prisoners. Zimmer and the four Germans were attacked and badly beaten. The mob was especially bitter against the four Germans and there were cries of "traitor." After the prisoners had been lodged in cells the mob became more threatening, threatening to storm the building.

Eugene Stecher, chauffeur for Bergdoll, and formerly a first sergeant of Company L of the Pennsylvania National Guard, undertook to calm the mob. He made a speech with difficulty on account of the shouting.

"Go home quietly," urged Stecher. "The men who have been arrested will get severe treatment. We thank you for the protection you have given foreigners. It is best to disperse quietly."

The mob dispersed. There is a hostile feeling toward foreigners for Bergdoll is now accepted as a German and a townsman. Even the telegraph office hesitated to accept press dispatches until the correspondent was identifed both by the police and by Bergdoll.